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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Spanish Government Said to Have a Grievance.

ABOUT AID TO CUBAN REBELS

Senor Muruaga Claimed That This Government Did Not Do All That It Might to Prevent the Shipment of War Munitions.

Washington, April 23.—Secretary Gresham will not be surprised should the Spanish premier, Mr. Canovas, call his attention to the alleged manifestations of Cuban sympathizers in this country, as stated in a Madrid dispatch. There has hardly been a week since the insurrection began in the island that Mr. Muruaga, the late Spanish minister to the United States, did not direct Secretary Gresham's attention to what he and the Spanish government considered violations by the United States of the neutrality act in permitting the shipment of arms and men from this country to aid the Cuban revolutionists. Mr. Muruaga made these representations so repeatedly and so emphatically—he was kept fully advised by the Spanish consuls in the United States of the movements of the Cuban sympathizers—that he at last desisted out of pure discouragement, finding in every case that the Spanish government understanding of United States laws and United States obligations were not shared by the United States officials.

Mr Muruaga's complaint, privately, was that when Secretary Gresham brought these matters to the attention of the Federal officers at the location where the arms were stored or where the men were to be shipped, a conflict of authority with the State officials would arise. Meanwhile the arms would be spirited away or the plans of the filibusterers changed so that the vigilance of the Spanish government went for naught.

The right which the United States has always claimed to sell munitions of war where they pleased was very discouraging to Mr. Muruaga, who regarded it as useless to continue his protests. He did so, however, but he left Washington a week ago declaring that the struggle in Cuba was not a contest between Spain and her rebellious subjects, but between Spain and the United States.

It is not doubted that Mr. Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish minister to the United States, who will arrive from Havana this week, has been requested to protest strongly against any aid or comfort being given, at least openly in this country, to the Cuban rebels.

The report made by the special correspondent of the United Press in Cuba as to the character and extent of the rebellion, confirm the declarations repeatedly made by Mr. Muruaga that many of the revolutionists are negroes; that they are poorly armed and accoutered; that they are comparatively few in number, not exceeding 2,000 all told, and that the revolution is only a revolution in name. Mr. Muruaga always insisted that but for the encouragement given by their friends in the United States, and the hope of a recognition of their belligerency by this country, the revolution would collapse in 30 days.

England Will Not Interfere.

London, April 23.—The Daily News will say to-morrow: "We understand that the government will not join any combination of European powers to interfere with the results of Japanese victory. While the ministers are willing and anxious to avert war they do not regard the British interests as affected by the terms of peace.

Another Japanese Denial.

London, April 23.—A dispatch from Yokohama says the Japanese have denied officially that the treaty of peace will place the Chinese customs under Japanese control. The treaty contains the optional condition that Japan will give up Wei Hai Wei upon the payment of the second instalment of the war indemnity, provided China pledges her customs to insure the payment of the balance, but this custom possibility will not be observed.

American Federation of Labor.

Indianapolis, April 23.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor in session here to-day decided against local union No. 18 of the Brewery Workmen of Chicago in the controversy with the National union and held that the levy of the assessment of 10 cents per week against each member of the local union to assit the locked-out brewery workers of St. Louis was legal and that the local union would have to pay the assessment, provided that the National Union of United Brewery Workmen withdrew from the Knights of Labor with a reasonable time. The federation refuses to enforce the provision of the constitution relating to the tax until the requirement is complied with. This is a radical departure from previous practices and makes public a complicated case of trouble between the National Association of Brewery Workmen and the Federation in Pittsburg. There are 16 breweries there which the brewers' union asks the Federation to boycott. The Federation officers say it is simply an attempt o use the Federation for the upbuilding of the Knights of Labor and that they have been used in this way as long as they will permit.

The Federation to-day received an application from the Typographical Union to boycott the Arena, printed in Boston. A committee of one was appointed to confer with the proprietors and in case of refusal to give them until June 1 to unionize the office.

Italians Killed by Desperadoes.

Ocala, Fla., April 23.—At Marti City, a suburb of this place, last night, Henry Suber shot and killed Leopoldo Rinone and E. A. Odoldo, and his brother Charles dangerously wounded Antonio Taffoletti. Henry and Charles Suber went into Taffoletti's store and ordered something to eat. While waiting for the order to filled, Rinone and Odoldo came in, talking in Italian. Not understanding the language, Henry Suber asked if they were "cussing him." They answered "No," but Suber drew his pistol and began shooting, one bullet striking Rinone near the heart and another striking Odoldo in the forehead, killing both instantly.

Taffoletti rushed up and seized Henry Suber's pistol, when Charles Suber shot him in the throat, making a dangerous wound. The Suber brothers then mounted horses and escaped. A posse is in pursuit.

Henry Suber is a desperate man, and has killed several men. He was the husband of the Mrs. Suber who, with her child was killed in the railroad wreck on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad at Scotland, Ga., about six weeks ago, and he recently received $4,000 from the railroad company as damages. He has been drinking hard since getting the money.

Embezzled $60 000.

Charlotte, N. C., April 23.—Cashier J. R. Holland of the Merchants' and Farmers' National bank of Charlotte, is a defaulter to the amount of $60,000 or more. Bank Examiner Miller, who has been here for several days, discovered the defalcation. Mr. Holland's peculations have been carried on for eight years past, and he has managed until the last few days to hide them from discovery. The exact amount is not yet fully known. No man in Charlotte has in the past been held in higher regard than Mr. Holland, and the whole city was greatly surprised and shocked to hear of his embezzlement. He has not yet been placed under arrest, at the request of the directors of the bank, he agreeing to waive all examination in case proceedings are begun against him. Holland confesses the defalcation. The bank examiner's first investigation showed funds unimpaired, as Holland had borrowed money to tide over the examination, but not expecting a new investigation, had returned the amount by which he had covered his default and the embezzlement was clearly shown.

A Steamer Ashore.

Baltimore, April 23.—Capt. Wilkie of the steamship Bowden, which arrived to-day from Port Antonio, Jamaica, reports a large steamer, apparently about 2,500 tons, ashore at Cape Fales, south of Cape Henry. The Bowden passed within about five miles of the steamer, but could not ascertain her name. There were no signals of distress from the steamer. She was lying broadside on the shore, and rolling heavily. A tremendous sea was breaking over her and the vessel must have suffered considerable damage if she escaped total destruction.

A Chip of the Old Block.

New York, April 23.—A special to The Recorder from Bakersfield, Cal., says: "Sholto Douglas, son of the Marquis of Queensbury, himself the bearer of a title, was arrested here to-day on a warrant charging him with insanity. Lord Sholto has been here for several months and has gained the reputation of being a sport. To-day he procured a license to marry a notorious woman, but before he could arrange the marriage he was arrested on the charge of insanity.

Lord Douglas is in the county jail, boiling with rage at the friends who prevented his nuptials. If they had not interfered, pretty Loretta Addis, a waitress in a dive, would not be his wife. Douglas met her some months ago, shortly after he came here to manage a 40 acre ranch belonging to his mother, the Marchioness of Queensberry, and at once became infatuated with her. He is perfectly sane, of course, and will soon secure his release, for which purpose he has engaged counsel.

Last night Lord Douglass was swindled out of $600 by a crowd of tin-horn gamblers, and gave them checks on a bank in which he had no deposit.

A Suit for a Million.

Sioux City, Ia., April 23.—The Northern Investment company has sued the Boston Investment company for one million dollars for the alleged fraudulent transfer of property by the Boston company to the Northern company. Five years ago the Boston Investment company sold the Northern Investment company certain city property taking therefore $900,000 in cash and securities. It is claimed that much of this property was worthless and that the Northern Investment company has consequently suffered one million dollars worth of damages.

A Dead Man's Stealings.

Hartford, Conn., April 23.—National Bank Examiner Dooley has been appointed by Comptroller Eckels temporary receiver for the bank. A special agent of the Treasury department left Washington to-day to aid Examiner Dooley in his examination of the bank's affairs. Besides forgeries of names of personal friends, Risley forged paper of the Natchaug Silk company for between $00,000 and $75,000. Bank Examiner Dooley sent in his report to the reasury Department to-day.

An Extraordinary Plea.

San Francisco, April 23.—Lucky Baldwin, the famous millionaire owner of race horses, filed to-day a most extraordinary demurrer to the complaint in the seduction suit brought against him by Miss Lillian Ashley of Boston, Mass. In his demurrer the rich horse owner states that his reputation is such that any woman of the world should have known that he was deceiving her and she should not have been in his company. Baldwin has been the central figure in many suits for seduction and breach of promice.

Standard Oil Suit Dismissed.

New York, April 23.—Judge Cullen, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to-day dismissed the complaint, on the ground of insufficient evidence, of Mrs. Caroline E. Gerty, in her suit against the Standard Oil company to recover possession of her alleged property in Cleveland, O., valued at $200,000. President William Rockefeller of the company, and his brother, John D. Rockefeller, who is the head of the oil trust, were in court.

Died for Love's Sake.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, April 23.—Clarence Maule, a young miner employed on the John A. Logan, committed suicide to-day by taking a dose of morphine and died in a short time. He was despondent in consequence of an unrequitted love.

Paris Omnibus Strike.

Paris, April 23.—The majority of the tramway men have joined the strikers. This evening there were several encounters between the police and the strikers. A few of the men arrested yesterday were sent to prison for short terms. The police have made numerous arrests.

MAY BE REOPENED.

Motion For a Rehearing in the Income Tax Cases.

A DAY SET FOR ARGUMENTS

No One Knows Whether the Case Will Be Reopened or What the Result Will Be—Judge Jackson May Decide It Alone.

Washington, April 23.—At the opening of the Supreme Court to day Chief Justice Fuller announced that the consideration of the two petitions for a rehearing of the income tax cases would be reserved until Monday, May 6, when a full bench is expected, and in that event two counsel on a side would be heard at that time. This statement does not mean that a rehearing of the cases has been granted—only that on that date the court will hear counse. upon the question whether or not a rehearing shall be granted. Conditional assurances have been given of Justice Jackson's intention to be present on the day named.

The action of the Supreme Court of the United States is unprecedented in its history since the practice with respect of petitions of rehearing was established, and it illustrates the fact that the august tribunal does changes its rules and regulations under varying conditions or in special cases. Years ago the court knew no such thing as a petition for rehearing. In 1863, in the case of Brown vs. Morgan, a motion was made to reform a decree of the court which was in effect a petition for rehearing, and on that occasion counsel was heard. Subsequently thereto, but infrequently, motions or petitions for rehearings occurred, but they were always frowned upon, and in 1869 the court established the law in relation thereto. This was in the case of Walker vs. the Public Schools of St. Louis. The court there said that "when the court of its own motion did not direct a rehearing of the argument it would be in order for counsel to present a petition therefore without argument, together with a brief setting forth the grounds upon which the petition was asked."

But it was not until 1884 that the rules of the court were changed to include petitions for rehearing.

As stated, it does not by any means follow that petition for rehearing will be granted after it has been argued. What impelled the court to order the declaration made by the Chief Justice to-day is solely a matter of speculation. By some it is believed that the eight justices are still divided equally upon the controverted points in the law, and that Justice Jackson will have to determine their constitutionality or unconstitutionality. Chief Justice Fuller stated to a reporter of the United Press after court adjourned that he had received a letter from Justice Jackson in which the latter said he would try to come to Washington and listen to the argument upon the petition for rehearing of the cases. In the last letter from Justice Jackson received by friends in Washington a week or so ago, he said that he would not leave Nashville until the fall.

The Durrant Murder Case.

San Francisco, April 23.—The inquest on the body of Blanche Lamont has been again postponed. Originally it was set for last Monday morning, but the police were not ready with their witnesses at that time, and it went over until next Thursday. It will not be held on that date, however, as the police are not yet ready to proceed.

Miss Emma Sluven, one of the four girls supposed to have seen Durrant near the church at 9:15 on the Friday night of the Williams murder, was called to the stand to-day at the inquest over Miss Williams's remains. She had not seen the man's face and all she knew was that the coat and hat worn by the man were similar to those of Durrant, shown to her in court.

Miss Lucille Turner was the next witness. She is the young lady whose cousin Dr. Vogel testified at the inquest that Durrant had asked her to submit to an examination, suggesting a place in the church for it. The defense made a vigorous fight against the introduction of her testimony, but the court permitted it. Miss Turner said that after the incident above referred to she treated Durrant only with sufficient courtesy to show that nothing had happened between them. She spoke about Durrant's proposal to her aunt, Mrs. Vogel, on the day Miss Williams's body was found. She had written on the fly leaves of church books to Durrant, and had spoken to him about her physical condition. He had given her some medicine which had helped her and emboldened by this he had made a proposition for an examination.

A new witness, J. P. Hodson, freight claim adjuster of the Southern Pacific company, testified that he saw a man resembling Durrant with a girl near the Emanuel church on the night Miss Williams was murdered. He described the couple on the sidewalk and his close observation of the man. His attention was attracted to the couple by the conduct of the man. He knew it was a few minutes after 8 as he had wound his watch just before leaving his house. When he first saw the man he thought he was taking liberties with the girl, and his idea was to go and give him a shaking. As he got nearer he saw that man had the girl by the arm, and was apparently coaxing her to go with him. The witness described the man, but said he could not identify him.

The Winnebago Indian Land Trouble.

Lincoln, Neb., April 23.—The Winnebago Indian agency trouble was called up in the Federal Court to-day. About a month ago United States District Attorney Sawyer and Attorney Breckinridge filed a bill in the Federal Court asking for a mandatory injunction requiring the tenants who are on the land as lessees of the Flournoy Land company to vacate their holdings at once. That was before the present sensational trouble now raging on the reservation was precipitated. To-day Messrs. Sawyer and Breckinridge sought to have Judge Dundy take up the case, but the latter peremptorily declined to do so until certain cases now pending have been disposed of. This insures the probability that the war on the reservation will go on. District Attorney Sawyer was questioned at the continual postponement and plainly told Judge Dundy so, but it had no effect. Capt. Beck, the agent, with an army of attorneys and witnesses and all the attorneys on the other side are in the city waiting for the case to be called. It is thought it may come up to-morrow before Judge River. According to the agent gentlemen interested there is slight prospect of an outbreak on the reservation.

BASEBALL.

New York-Brooklyn.

New York, April 23.—Umpire Lynch resigned from the League staff to-day because President Young decided to comply with the request of the New York club and ordered him to go to Baltimore. Lynch promptly declined to be transferred and resigned. The game between the New Yorks and Brooklyns was then umpired by Players Meekin and Mulvey, and there was considerable fault finding. The Brooklyns won by hitting Gorman very hard. Five thousand persons saw the battle which was long drawn out. Score:

New York	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—7
Brooklyn	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	1	—10

Washington-Boston.

Washington, April 23.—The first series between Boston and Washington ended this afternoon by the home team defeating the visitors by a score of 4 to 1, in one of the most exciting games ever played in Washington. Weather clear and attendance 5287. Score:

Washington	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Louisville-Chicago.

Louisville, April 23.—Louisville defeated Chicago in a heavy batting contest to-day. Both sides were a little wild, but some splendid plays were made. Attendance 1,000. Score:

Louisville	0	4	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	—13
Chicago	0	0	5	1	0	3	0	4	—14	

St. Louis-Cleveland.

St. Louis, April 23.—The Browns defeated the Clevelands to-day in a game remarkable for indifferent pitching and execrable fielding. The attendance 2500, was better than the game deserved. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	6	0	2	5	0	x	—13
Cleveland	3	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	1	—11

Cincinnati-Pittsburg.

Cincinnati, April 23.—Three victories in succession were too much for the Cincinnati team, and to-day it went down before the Pittsburg players to the tune of 6 to 3. One thousand people witnessed the game. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Pittsburg	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	—6

Baltimore-Philadelphia.

Baltimore, April 23.—The Baltimoreans took the lead in the first inning and won as they pleased. Attendance 3300. Score:

Baltimore	5	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	x	—16
Philadelphia	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	—10

Wife Murderer Hanged.

Little Rock, Ark., April 23.—William Owen, colored, was hanged at Varner, Lincoln county, to-day. One year ago today Owen brutally murdered his wife on a plantation near Noble's Lake, braining her with a hoe. He confessed his crime and professed to have a firm belief in his immediate transition to the realms of bliss. Owen wanted to get rid of his wife so that he might marry again. He was a bad negro and generally feared by his race. His bravado forsook him at the last moment, and he appeared as a cowardly wretch.

Illinois Wants a Waterway.

Springfield, Ill., April 23.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Ellsworth declaring it to be the policy of the State to procure the construction of a waterway from Lake Michigan via the Desplaines river and Illinois river to the Mississippi, so as to form a homegenous part of the trunk water route from the Atlantic via the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The Governor is authorized by the bill to appoint a commission of waterways to report data and recommendations to the next General Assembly.

A Suicide Identified.

Chicago, April 23.—A telegram was received by the police to-day stating that the description of the woman who drowned herself and a 5-year-old boy in the lake yesterday, tallied with that of Mattie Morrison, who left Clifton, Ill., for Chicago day before yesterdy. To-night John Hogland, who lives at 437 South California avenue, identified the remains as indicated in the telegram. Relatives in Clifton have been telegraphed for further proof of identification. No reason for the sensational tragedy has yet been discovered.

A Causeless Fright.

Pomeroy, O., April 23.—Excitement ran high here at 11 o'clock last night when Deputy Sheriff George Titus was called to Minersville by a telephone message from John E. Williams, operator of the coal works at that place. When he arrived there the sheriff found only the operator and two trusted employes whose fright had been produced by the suspicious actions of a score of unknown men who had congregated on the river bank and who, it is said, took to their heels when discovered by Mr. Williams and his party.

Convalescent Congressmen.

Washington, April 23.—Representatives Hitt and Cogswell of Illinois and Massachusetts, respectively, who have been ill for some months past, are slowly improving toward health. Late to-night it was said at Mr. Hitt's house that he was better than for some days past, though his condition was such that his physician makes frequent calls during the day and night. Mr. Cogswell is now able to leave his bed, and it is thought he will be out in a short time. He is suffering from liver complaint.

Children Cremated.

Quincy, Fla., April 23.—Joe Robinson, who lives near this place, attended church last night with his wife, leaving three children at home. During their absence the house was burned and the children were cremated. One was a girl about 15 years old and the others were aged 10 and 5 years respectively. Foul play is suspected.

The Corn Exchange National bank of Sioux City, Ia., has sued the Sioux City Street Railway and Frank Peavy for $35,000. The bank claims that Peavy and other officers of the road issued 3000 shares of bogus stock in it and gave it to the bank as security for $35,000.

PALMS OF PEACE.

Democratic Officeholders Take Up the Gold Standard Flag,

STROKE SWIPES FOR SILVER

Embarrassed Democratic Georgia Silverite Officeholders—The Iroquois Club Goes Back on the Democratic Platform—Probable Split.

Atlanta, Ga., April 23.—Secretary Hoke Smith reached here this morning, and among his earliest callers were officeholders from the Federal building. Officials connected with the postoffice, the internal revenue office, the courts and marshal's offices, the custom house officers, called on him and asked about the United Press telegram stating that all employes are expected to organize and fight the free silver or double standard sentiment. Mr. Smith himself would not talk about it, but men who were closeted with him said that they understand that they will be appreciated at Washington according to the zeal which they show in fighting for the single gold standard. As to his own views, Mr. Smith stated that he is for silver if the parity can be maintained.

The instructions from Washington to the officeholders to fight the silver movement place some of the officeholders here in an embarrassing position, as they have been silverites.

Iroquois Club Declares for Gold.

Chicago, April 23.—After one of the most exciting meetings in its history the Iroquois club to-night repudiated the Democratic national platform of 1892, the State Democratic platform of 1894 and adopted a single gold standard resolution which several of the members boldly declared would result in the disruption of the famous Democratic club of Chicago.

The Currency Fight in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., April 23.—The Democratic State Central Committee party leaders and Democratic editors will hold a conference here to-morrow. It is officially announced that it is not intended to determine a line of party policy or to forestall the action of the State convention, nevertheless it is known that the conference was called with the hope of securing harmony of action in the coming convention, especially with respect to the silver question. The majority of the central committee favor the administration financial policy and they will be reinforced to-morrow by the leading Federal office-holders of the State. The free silver men are aggressive and will not submit without a struggle. The fear is expressed by party leaders that a free silver declaration would drive from the party many of the German-American voters who have been won on the prohibition issue. Such voters in the State are mostly for "sound money."

Texas Cuckoos Getting in Line.

Austin, Tex., April 23.—About 50 members of the Texas Legislature, who are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, had an informal meeting to-night to arrange plans for a mass meeting to-morrow night, at which it was decided to take active steps for a "sound money" campaign. It was decided that to-morrow night's meeting should issue a proclamation to the people of Texas to rally to the support of Cleveland and the national Democratic party on the financial question.

Straight Out Pops on Top in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., April 23.—Gen. Weaver and the advocates of a combination of all the free silver forces in the coming campaign received black eyes at the meeting of the Populists' central committee today and the straight-out Populists are jubilant to-night. State Chairman R. N. Scott presided at the meeting and nine of the eleven members of the committee were present. Des Moines, June 11, was chosen as the place and date of the State convention without contest.

When it came to choosing a temporary chairman Rev. S. H. Boher of Waterloo, the Democratic-Populist candidate for Congress in the Third district last fall, was put forward by the Weaver crowd, and C. A. Lloyd of Muscatine by those who desire to stand on the entire Populist platform. Lloyd was chosen by a vote of 5 to 4. Gen. Weaver and Mr. Boher declared to-night that the fight would be carried into the State convention and Chairman Scott, who is opposed to them, announced that the straight out Populists were ready for the conflict.

THE ISABELLA SALE.

A Rumor from Camp That Conflicts With the Actual Facts.

Special to The Gazette:

It is currently reported here that the recent visit of Mr. Percy Hagerman with two French gentlemen was with the object of looking over the ground of the Isabella company, the Orphan Belles and the Zenobia with a view to the purchase of the controlling interest in all three companies. Should this be true it will be one of the biggest deals ever put through in Cripple Creek, the Isabella transaction alone, it is stated, running into $1,000,000. The French gentlemen are those who are connected with the Victor deal.

It has been known for some time past that a big deal in connection with the Isabella company was on foot but it is not generally known that a controlling interest in the stock was under option to Messrs. Kisse, Otis and Connor of this city. The option does not expire until the middle of next month and the firm are negotiating with a French syndicate but the Gazette's correspondent appears to be in error regarding the mission of those gentlemen, who accompanied Mr. Hagerman to camp, as they have nothing whatever to do with the deal. It is currently reported that the control is being offered on the basis of 40 cents per share.

Alleged Fratricide Sisters on Trial.

Boston, N. Y., April 23.—The twelfth juror was obtained in the Saratoga Oyer and Terminer Court this morning for the trial of Catharine W. Nolan of Waterford, who is jointly indicted with her sister, Elizabeth, for the murder of their brother, John Nolan, by administering arsenic which, it is alleged, caused his death, June 13, 1894. The defendant, Catharine Nolan, is 22 years old, and her sister Elizabeth is about 17. They elected to be tried separately. The motive charged for the crime was to obtain the life insurance money on John's policy in Catharine's favor. The father and mother and an elder sister died suddenly from mysterious causes within eight months to John's death, and all of them carried life insurance payable to Catharine.

IN PERU.

Exciting Scenes in Lima in the Recent Revolution.

San Diego, Cal., April 22.—Captain Smith of the revenue cutter Commodore Perry, which arrived here yesterday from New York said to-day in relation to affairs in Peru: "When we arrived at Callao, March 21, General Jastremski, the American consul, came greatly excited to tell us that American interests were in danger and that prompt protection was necessary to save the lives of Americans. He gave me an account of the attempt to burn the American legation at Lima. I ordered a force of officers and 25 men with a rapid firing gun to aid the consul whenever necessary the force being in readiness to disembark at a moment's notice. Then I went to Lima and saw the American minister, Mr. McKenzie. He had sent his wife and two other American women out of the country on a New Orleans steamer because their lives were in constant danger on account of the revolution. Native and foreign life was cheap. Shot flew like hail in the vicinity of the legation and the walls were pierced with bullets. The streets were covered with lime to destroy the stench from the bodies of the slain. I saw 150 bodies of those killed on both sides the day before my visit. Devastation was to be seen on all sides. Minister McKenzie and Consul Jastremski sent me letters of thanks for the protection."

A Utah Triple Murder.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 22.—Lehi City the location of the Utah sugar works, is in a tumult of excitement over a triple murder which has just come to light there. Albert Hansen, Andrew Johnson and Albert Neilson, three young men living on the shores of Utah Lake, disappeared suddenly about the middle of February. It was thought they had left the country and but little comment was caused. The three bodies have just been found on the lake shore partially under the water, all three with bullet holes through the head. There is no trace of the murderer. It transpired at the inquest that the step-father of Hansen, an old man named Hayes, had some difficulty with the boys some time ago, and that a son of Hayes, who came from California to visit him, disappeared in February. Suspicion is entertained that he was mixed up in the murder with his father and that he left the country, driving the team belonging to the murdered boys, as the horses and wagons owned by them have also disappeared.

Hayes maintains his innocence. He was one of the searching party that found the three bodies, and betrayed no emotion of any kind at the horrible spectacle presented by the bodies.

AN ENGVA.

Why Should Russia Seem Called on to Interfere at All.

Washington, April 22.—The reports from St. Petersburg and London, that Russsia is dissatisfied with the terms of peace between China and Japan, and proposes forcibly interfering to prevent Japan occupying any of China's soil, are directly in conflict with information received from the highest sources. If these reports be true, Russia's position, it is said, is inexplicable, for Russia, as well as the other powers, has been fully aware of the several propositions contained in the treaty. For this reason much surprise is expressed at the iteration and reiteration of reports that Japan proposes to occupy a large slice of Chinese territory, and that Russia and other European countries are determined that she shall not.

It is positively asserted that the treaty of peace originally provided, as far as territory was concerned, only for the cession of Formosa on which no country, not even China, objected, and to the occupation of Port Arthur. There was no suggestion of a cession of Manchuria, or at least that part occupied by the Japanese troops or of any other portion of the Chinese empire. The demand so far as Port Arthur was concerned, was modified at China's request, so as to limit the occupation to a term of years or until the indemnity of 200,000,000 taels shall have been paid. Under these circumstances it is asked what is there for Russia to object to? It is argued that the time is rapidly approaching when Russia will need the friendship of Japan. Russia, it is understood in the East, has for many years purposed extending her great Siberian railway down to Port Lazereff in Northern Korea, on the Yellow Sea. She can hardly do this except with Japan's good will and this with other facts would seem to argue that Russia has everything to lose and nothing to gain by interfering with the treaty of peace between Japan and China.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A slight fire occurred in the Patterson & Thomas block, Denver. The damage was small.

The daily ballot for United States Senator in Delaware resulted: Higgins 5, Addicks 6; Massey 3, Pennewill 2, Tunnell 1, Ridgeley 9.

Late last night Mrs Parnell's physicians reported that she might live the night through, but thought it was more probable that she would die before morning.

The seventeenth annual session of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum opened in Freeman hall, Syracuse, N. Y. There are about 350 accredited male delegates.

William Mostriski and Stanley Stropio, while at work in the Twin shaft at Pittston, Pa., were instantly killed by a fall of rock, caused by a blast they set off. Both men were horribly mangled.

The examination of John T. Jones, arrested for complicity in the Carson, Nevada, mint steal, began before United States Commissioner Edwards. The examination is being conducted with closed doors.

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CABLE LETTERS.

The English Unionists and Conservatives Still at Odds.

THE AVERCAMP SOCIETY DINNER.

Mr. Bayard Was on Pins and Needles While Mr. Eustis Talked—German Politics—The Anti-Socialist Bill—The Kotze Duels.

London, April 20.—The public assurances of the Right Hon. George J. Goschen that the reports that the imminent disruption of the compact between the Conservatives and the Unionists are unfounded and the asseverations of Sir William Hart Dyke that the leaders of both sections are on the friendliest terms with one another have failed of the object of dissipating belief that discords exist tending to the ultimate rupture of the close political relations of the two parties. There is no doubt that the Conservative leaders will strain every possible point to secure the cohesion of the parties, but the rank and file are not to be ruled by tactical considerations, and refuse to admit the necessity of observing the Tory compact with Mr. Chamberlain and his followers. Although Mr. Chamberlain remains an object of detestation on the part of the Radicals, the genuine Home Rulers and the moderate Liberals who are Home Rulers from motives of expediency, continue to regard him as not only a possible leader, but as a desirable one, if the Gladstone form of home rule is abandoned so that the tentative and temporary home rulers can privately and through the medium of the press proceed towards a reconciliation.

The Evening News, the only Gladstonian organ left in Edinburgh, declares that the Scottish Liberals will be glad of a decent excuse for abandoning home rule. Mr. Gladstone's bill is recognized as an impossible measure, and continues to be an incubus to the party.

The proceedings of 84 delegates of the Independent Labor party in session in New Castle have derived special importance as influencing 24 parliamentary seats in the next elections and embodying the left wing of the Radical party. So ultra-socialistic were the resolutions passed that the Daily News and other ministerial newspapers found it necessary to repudiate them. The delegates passed a resolution pledging themselves to compel all their adherents to vote in the next elections as directed by the governing committee of the Independent Labor party. They also approved bills to compel the local authorities to provide work for every adult, the hours to be eight per day, and the minimum wages 30 shillings a week; providing by state pensions for everybody after reaching the age of 50 years; a weekly special provision for widows and orphans; free education, including access to the universities; free schools for the children of the poor, with food and clothing; that land shall be treated as public property; that the railways and waterways shall be nationalized; that the liquor traffic shall be controlled by the municipal governments, and, finally, a resolution condemning anarchism was rejected.

It is regarded as doubtful that the new American society will be a success. About 200 members have already joined, but the organization is in the hands of men who are suspected of seeking self advertising and who have mismanaged the affairs. There was a rather rough crowd at last night's dinner, and excepting the officials, the better element absented themselves, including a number of prominent gentlemen whose names were on the list. Everybody was surprised at Ambassador Eustis's speech, which was loudly and constantly applauded. He had the manner of a man away from his accredited place who was glad of the opportunity of saying what he had on his mind. Mr. Bayard was apparently on pins and needles and many present were delighted at the contrast between Mr. Eustis's remarks and Mr. Bayard's inevitable compliments to the English.

FROM BERLIN.

Some of the Things that Agitate Germany's Capital.

Berlin, April 20.—The fate of the anti-socialist bill is the question of the hour in party politics. Two weeks ago a Clerical and Conservative alliance was expected to pass it with all the objectionable amendments made in committee. The revolt of the National Liberals, however, has changed the prospect, for it has demoralized the Conservative support of the measure.

This week the National Liberal leaders have effected an understanding with the bulk of the Conservative party and the result will be that neither they nor the Conservatives will vote for the bill in its present form. When the Reichstag reassembles next Tuesday, therefore, the government will find itself face to face with a serious crisis. The Clericals cling fast to the bill with all its provisions for enforcing respect of religion and marriage. They want the bill as passed by the committee or none at all. Modifications in the full house, they say, will force them to join the opposition and vote to reject the whole measure. On the other hand, the church National Liberal and Conservative alliance declares with equal determination that its whole weight will be thrown against any bill containing the "Clericalized" paragraph.

Leberecht Von Kotze's duel with Freiherr Von Reischach has caused such a general denunciation of dueling that several judges and a few persons of high standing at court have begged the government to come out boldly against the code of honor. They requested Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe to get an order from the Emperor to stop dueling even in the army, but the chancellor refused to grant their request on the ground that the military authorities had the power to deal with officers' duels. Meantime the Emperor has made known his wish that Kotze shall not accept further challenges resulting from the anonymous letter scandal. As soon as Kotze shall recover he and his opponent, and their seconds, will be charged formally with violating the law against dueling, will be sentenced by court martial to fortress confinement and a few days later will be pardoned by the Emperor. The next step in this solemn farce will be taken by a court of honor, which after due consideration of the circumstances, will declare that everybody's honor has been vindicated and that there is no need of any more duels. Finally Kotze will resume his functions as court chamberlain. There is no truth in the rumor that Kotze will prosecute for slander Freiherr Von Schrader, the court marshal, who planned his arrest, and thus try to get at the origin of the charges. The Emperor and Kotze know who the culprits are. A public trial would be impossible.

The Bismarck birthday programme for the next four weeks is notable for several large demonstrations. To-morrow the Marburg University students and professors will be in Friedrichsruhe; on April 27, some 1,500 or 2,000 Saxons; on May 5, the Holsteiners, 1,200 strong; on May 10, 2,000 men and women from Silesia.

A Russian frontier guard named Christowe attacked a Prussian peasant on Prussian territory yesterday and ran a sword through him. The peasant will die. In response to immediate and energetic demands for redress the Russian authorities put the guard under arrest, pending the arrival of orders from St. Petersburg.

FARMER BURNS.

A New Wrestling Champion of the World—"The Strangler" Defeated.

Chicago, April 20.—Evan Lewis was defeated by Martin Burns, the "Farmer," in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match for $1,000 a side and the championship of the world to-night. Burns was down fine at 155 pounds and Lewis very fat, and 40 pounds heavier. Professor Charles Du Plessis refereed the contest and 3,000 people were present. Burns was a pronounced favorite.

Evan spent the first few minutes in testing his adversary. Getting angry he backed the "Farmer" into his own corner on the ropes and they went to the mat with Lewis's arm in a bear grip around the chest. Burns worked to a leg hold, but it was soon broken and they were on their feet. Lewis put in the strangle hold for a second time, and the crowd yelled "foul."

Lewis soon began to show his ragged condition. The Strangler worked up to a half Nelson and the pair went to the carpet again. The hold was broken, but Lewis immediately got a Hammer lock. Burns bridged and broke but fell into the same lot and was forced to bridge, but Lewis put the two points down in 15 minutes.

After the customary 15 minutes' rest Lewis sparred for his new hug hold at the shoulder underneath the arm pits, and they were down on the mat, but up again. The "Farmer" went to the mat of his own accord and worked on the defensive until he had Lewis underneath. Lewis bumped Burns under the chin with his head, lost his temper and rushed the "Farmer" to the ropes finally forcing him to the mat. Suddenly Burns seemed to take a new lease of life; three leg holds in quick succession, and then two half Nelsons. Burns wriggled out of one and the other, and landed Lewis after 25 minutes' work. The crowd rose in their seats and yelled for five minutes.

The first five minutes of the third round was spent on their feet, and then Lewis went to the mat. After 12 minutes of time work Burns broke a half Nelson. Lewis appeared to be mad and as he shoved the "Farmer" into the corner post the crowd yelled "foul." Lewis finally got a body hold and secured a rolling fall in 22 minutes and 8 seconds. Half the audience yelled "a foul."

The men went right to work and in less than 20 seconds Burns feinted for a leg hold, secured a half Nelson, threw Lewis to the mat and forced him down in exactly one minute.

Both men had won two falls, and each went after the final with a rush. Lewis got his arm across Burns's face and the crowd yelled "strangler hold." This occurred three times. Burns finally broke the holds and after five minutes' work got a half Nelson and pulled Lewis along the mat. On all-fours Burns got a half Nelson and the crowd yelled like madmen as the "Strangler" was gradually forced to the mat. Time, 10 minutes and 8 seconds.

"Parson" Davies challenged the winner on behalf of D. S. McLeod, the Scotch champion, for $1,000 a side for a similar contest.

Cyclone in Alabama.

Mobile, Ala., April 20—Wednesday night a cyclone struck Matties Landing, Alabama river, seven miles east of Catherine, Wilcox county, and cut a swath 400 yards wide. On the Fielding Vaughan place 20 negro cabins were blown to pieces, and much stock was hurt. Seven negroes were more or less bruised. Heavy rains and hail followed. The same cyclone struck the Atter White place, three miles northeast, destroying 8 cabins and a large barn. Several negroes were badly injured, the number not known.

Death of Gen. Stevenson.

Chicago, April 20.—Gen. R. M. Stevenson, editor of the Chieftain, Pueblo, Colo., died at the Victoria to-day. His wife was with him. The remains will be shipped West to-night. Death resulted from nervous prostration.

An Arkansas Assassination.

Little Rock, April 20.—M. L. Carlton was assassinated at his home last night. Jack Ratcliffe, one of the supposed murderers who was caught to-day, had to be secretly from the Lewisville jail to escape the citizens' vengeance.

A Unionist Victory.

London, April 20.—A parliamentary election was held in Oxford City to-day to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Sir George Chesney. Conservative Viscount Valenta, the Unionist candidate, was chosen by a vote of 3745 to 3143 for Dr. Fletcher Little, Liberal.

Wahl's Record Allowed.

Chicago, April 20.—The following road records have been allowed by the Century Road club of America: G. H. Garwood, 9,360 miles during 1894, including 25 centuries; New Jersey State records. L. C. Wahl, Manitou to Colorado Springs, 6 miles, 13:45, April 6. E. Kosttomlatsky, 100 miles, 8:47, Sept. 3, 1893, Iowa State record.

Russia Will Act.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—A semi-official note has been issued to the newspapers here to the effect that the Russian government is no wise satisfied with the Chino-Japanese treaty, and will act in concert with other powers in protecting the interests of Europe.

A Chinese Loan.

Berlin, April 20.—The Chinese government has concluded a loan for thirty million marks at 6 per cent. interest with a syndicate composed of the National Bank Fuer Deutschland, Heydt & Co., and Behrens and Sons of Hamburg.

A large quantity of pyrox ine exploded in a magazine at Fellxdorf, Austria, today. Twenty-six men were wounded.

SENATOR BLACKBURN

Will Fight For a Reelection to the Senate.

ON A FREE COINAGE BASIS

He Wants a Monetary Conference if It Can Be Brought About Without Delay—Neither a Silver or a Gold Monometallist.

Louisville, April 20.—Senator Joseph C. Blackburn has thrown down the gauntlet to those who desire to contest his reelection to the United States Senate and boldly invites a canvass upon the currency issue. In an interview here today, he emphatically expressed his continued devotion to the cause of free coinage of silver.

"I am at a loss to understand," Mr. Blackburn said, "How any one, especially in Kentucky, can remain in ignorance as to my sentiments upon the silver question if they feel enough interest in the matter to desire such information. For the last 20 years in Congress and on the stump, anywhere and everywhere, I have earnestly and persistently insisted upon the restoration of the silver metal to that place in the monetary system of the county which it had always held prior to the passage of that disastrous act of demonetization passed in 1873. Upon this subject I have never held an opinion nor made an utterance that I have in the slightest degree altered or modified in all these years. I am in favor of opening the mints of this country to the unlimited coinage of the silver metal on an exact equality with gold. I am opposed to gold monometallism and just as much opposed to silver monometallism; without reservation or evasion I am a bimetallist. I want and mean to continue to insist upon the use of both gold and silver on even terms as the redemption money of this country. I would be glad to see this result brought about by the action of an international conference, provided that it could be done without delay."

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

A Number of Small Engagements With the Insurgents.

(From the Staff Correspondent of the United Press.)

Santiago de Cuba, April 20.—Colonel Santocildes reports from Manzanillo, where he is in command that on April 8 he sent out 900 troops in three columns to San Vincente to search for insurgents. At Punta Gorda they encountered and put to flight a small party. The fight lasted but a few minues. The insurgents lost three killed, all their horses and most of their arms. On the ninth the same troops defeated the insurgents at Sabannagua. Three insurgents were killed and one Spanish soldier was wounded. Two days later a party of soldiers who were scouting near Bodega, Chinos came upon a large band. They killed four of the insurgents and put the rest to flight, losing only two men, wounded. Later in the day the same troops overtook another band at Santa Lucia. The fight was short and almost bloodless. It ended with the defeat of the insurgents and the capture of their arms, horses and provisions by the Spanish force.

Fighting in India.

Calcutta, April 20.—General Sir Robert Low, who commands the Chitral expedition, telegraphs from the foot of Jambatai Pass, which is about to cross, that disturbing news has reached him regarding the British garrison in the Chitral fort. The garrison, he says, is hard pressed by the tribesmen, who, on April 16, carried the lines within 10 yards of the fort. General Gatacre, the commander of the second brigade, who is advancing upon Dir, is pushing forward with all possible haste.

TWO LIVES LOST.

A B. & O. Passenger Train Collides With a Freight.

Mansfield, O., April 20.—Baltimore and Ohio vestibuled train No. 8, eastbound, collided with a westbound freight train at Fredericktown, 20 miles east of this city at 8:45 o'clock to-night.

The freight train was No. 29 and failed to get on the siding. The engineer and fireman of the No. 8 are probably fatally injured. Two postal clerks are badly injured. The passengers were badly shaken up but none seriously injured. At midnight the track had not been cleared.

The names of the injured are: Engineer M. McDonough and Fireman R. G. Whalen, both of Newark, probably fatally injured.

Baggagemaster Spear, ribs broken and otherwise seriously injured. Postal clerks Montgomery and Gregory; Gregory seriously injured. Engineer Corson of No. 29, arm broken. Fireman, name not learned, slightly injured.

The train was running at the rate of 50 miles an hour and struck the freight train just as it was about to enter the siding.

A German View.

Berlin, April 20.—The evening edition of The Koelnische Zeitung contains this statement: "In view of the pressure exercised by the Japanese war party Germany urged Japan at the beginning of March to be moderate in the terms of peace, adding that a demand for the cession of mainland territory would be especially calculated to induce European intervention. When it appeared that she was little disposed to follow this friendly advice, initial steps were taken on March 23 to establish an understanding with other Europeans. A complete agreement was reached by Germany and Russia and the co-operation of France was secured. The three powers will now proceed to take joint steps in Japan to protect their interests. The object is to prevent Japan from entwining herself so tightly round China as to be able, in case of need, to shut off the latter entirely from Europe.

Another Drop in Oil.

Pittsburg, April 20.—The Standard Oil company reduced the purchasing price of crude balances at their agencies to $2.25 this morning. This is 16 cents less than the price yesterday and 25 cents less than the price on Thursday.

This reduction caused another big slump in exchange prices. May opened at $2.20 and gradually declined to $1.97, the latter price being the close. Not a single transaction was reported on the local exchange. At Oil City the trading was also very light, the market declining to $1.97 on the few transactions made.

The Standard bought all credit balances offered at $2.25 to-day and some certificates off on the Oil City exchange as low as $2.98.

ANTI-SILVERITES.

A Regular Organization of "Gold Bug" Democrats in Chicago.

Chicago, April 20.—The "Honest Money League of Illinois" was formed at a meeting of citizens at the Palmer house this afternoon in accordance with a resolution that such a meeting be held, adopted by a dozen enemies of free silver, at the Great Northern hotel recently. The promoters of the new organization are W. T. Baker, Adlai T. Ewing, A. F. Seeberger, J. W. Richards and John Mayo Palmer. Henry S. Robbins was elected president, and the platform of the organization declared to be "unalterably opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver, without international co-operation, at a ratio of 16 to 1."

The other officers are Jacob W. Richards, secretary, and A. F. Seeberger treasurer. There were about 150 at the meeting which was called to order by Henry S. Robbins. Mr. Robbins explained the object of the meeting, taking good care to emphasize the fact that this was a Democratic movement, pure and simple. He said the purpose of the promoters of the league was to resist the prevailing idea, which he admitted was rapidly spreading, that free silver is a good thing for this country. Then Adlai T. Ewing, as chairman of the parent meeting, read the proposed platform which was unanimously adopted as the constitution. Only Democrats can become members, and all must subscribe to the declaration already given against free silver. It is provided that auxiliary leagues be formed in every county in the State, and that their presidents be made co-vice presidents of the association. The list of vice presidents now includes two men from each Congressional district in Chicago.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS SOLD.

H. H. Kohlsaat Acquires the Times-Herald and the Evening Post.

Chicago, April 20.—The control of the Times-Herald and Evening Post passed into the hands of Herman H. Kohlsaat, formerly publisher of the Inter-Ocean, this afternoon, and he assumed charge of the consolidated journal to-night.

Mr. Kohlsaat secured 725 of the 1,000 shares of $1,000 each by the following transfers: Two hundred unincumbered shares belonging to Mrs. James C. Scott, 500 shares by city banks as collateral security and 225 shares held by Ernest Hammill, John J. Mitchell, Charles L. Hutchinson and Aze. F. Hatch. The remaining 275 shares of stock are held by Mr. Hawley, managing editor of the paper.

Negotiations for the sale of the controlling interest in the newspaper have been in progress for the last three days. Mr. Kohlsaat agreed to buy if he was given a controlling interest in the properties.

By the terms of the transfer Mrs. Scott, widow of the late publisher, received par value for the stock owned by her husband, which amounts to $200,000, and an annuity of $10,000 from the Times-Herald company for 10 years, providing she lives that long.

Mr. Kohlsaat said to-night in regard to the policy and politics of the papers in the future: "In local politics the Times-Herald and Evening Post will be independent. On the monetary question it will be unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver and in favor of honest money. While generally independent in national politics the papers will be advocates of protection to American industries."

The avowed intention of the new publisher of the Times-Herald to make a protectionist paper out of it deprives Chicago of a Democratic morning paper printed in English. The passing of The Evening Post under the same control also reduces the Democratic afternoon papers printed in English to one.

Dr. Rice-Simmons Race.

St. Louis, April 20.—The race track at 4:30 this afternoon was filled with a crowd of nearly 20,000 spectators. The preliminary races held the attention of the betting crowd and the race for the supremacy of the Western horses.

Dr. Rice and Simmons kept the bookmakers so busy that it was 4:45 p. m. when the horses lined up for the race and "Snapper" Garrison was busy in keeping the horses in position for starting in the great six furlong race for the Western record. After several ineffectual efforts in starting the horses for the dash of six furlongs, Garrison dropped the flag in what was conceded to be a fair start.

For the first quarter of a mile Dr. Rice led for nearly two lengths. Sloan began to ply whip and spur and at the half both horses rounded from the chute on equal terms into the stretch it was noticed that Dr. Rice seemed to falter, and by the time the five-eighths pole was reached it was evident that the battle for the supremacy was to be eagerly contested. Under the influence of whip and spur both horses came down the stretch. Dr. Rice was seen to swerve and Denny plied his whip with merciless force. Simmons under the guidance of Sloan increased the distance and passed under the wire a winner by nearly two lengths. The official time as given out is 1:14 3-4, which is a quarter second behind the track record.

Another good discovery was made last Wednesday upon the west spur of Beacon hill. In running an adit a vein fully two feet wide was encountered on the Morgan lode at a depth of not over four feet from the surface, which assays $180 per ton. A bond and lease is held by a Mr. McLaughlin. This is a very valuable find, and will no doubt have a tendency to revive prospecting in that vicinity.

At a directors meeting of the Mt. Rosa company Mr. J. M. Swaney was appointed general agent and manager and will keep an eye on the leases now working. The recent strike on the Little Montana on the Victor townsite has made a big demand for leases in this part of the country, and the Mt. Rosa people have decided upon giving four or five leases and one bond and lease for $5,000 on about half an acre of ground. The Montana lead is probably the same that was discovered by grading some days since and it is thought that the lead runs through the Mt. Rosa claim so the company will put a force of men to work on the north end of the claim early next week.

The Sheffield has several tons of first and second class ore on the dump, but will not ship until several tons are added.

DRAWING THE LINES

SILVER NOW RECOGNIZED AS THE LEADING ISSUE.

Cleveland and His Cabinet All Fighting for the Single Gold Standard—No Probability of a Monetary Conference—A Talk With Senator Cockrell.

Washington, April 18.—The opinion prevails among some of the politicians now in the city that the President's Chicago letter upon silver and safe money sounds the key note of the coming struggle between the free silver Democrats and the conservative in that party. One sentence especially in the President's letter is causing considerable comment in this connection, that portion of his communication wherein he uses the following language:

"Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometalism."

The opinion was freely expressed in political circles to-day that no sop will be thrown to the silver men in the way of an international monetary conference, but that the people will be called upon to make their choice between existing conditions and a line of action which would throw the United States upon going it alone on a silver basis. Under present circumstances the President is well intrenched in excuses for not aiding in bringing about a monetary conference.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri, in a talk with a reporter to-day, said he had never entertained any hope of an international agreement upon silver, and he had been trying since 1893 to convince the people that such a thing is possible. He expresses his belief that the leading nations of Europe, England in particular, will not agree to an arrangement for the complete rehabilitation of silver. This fact, he said, was demonstrated at the Brussells' conference by the statements of De Rothschild and his colleagues. Their desire said Senator Cockrell, is to make silver merely a subsidiary currency, redeemable in gold. In fact they want everything under the sun redeemable in gold. The gold of the world is held by a syndicate of bankers, and the elevation of the gold standard will make more profit of the owners of the gold than any other employment to which that metal can be placed.

They regard silver as currency, and even the President, in his letter to-day, speaks of it as such, he said.

Senator Cockrell said he had not particularly examined the status of the laws upon the subject to ascertain what existing power there is for the calling of a conference by the United States, for the very reason that he thinks the conference, if held, would prove fruitless, and therefore he has no interest in the matter. He had no share, he said, in the framing of the clause in the sundry civil appropriation bill authorizing this government to send delegates to a conference called by another country, but he thought that nothing in that act would warrant the President of the United States in taking the initiative in the assembling of a conference.

Many people interested in the situation believe that the President and his advisers, "the administration," in fact, think that a large proportion of the inhabitants of this country are gravitating toward the idea that the United States can undertake free coinage single-handed, and that those people may soon announce their ideas through the ballot. In this contingency it is thought to be the opinion of the administration that the best policy to be pursued is to lay aside all talk of international agreements and meet the people upon the plain ground of sound currency against unsafe silver inflation and fight it out on this line.

The interest the administration takes in the campaign against the free silver movement is undisguised. Secretary Carlisle will deliver two speeches on the subject of currency, but largely devoted to silver. He will probably speak once in Kentucky and once in Tennessee early in May. His Kentucky speech may be delivered in Louisville, although there have been requests from his old home in Covington to talk to the people there. In Tennessee he will speak at Memphis or Nashville. Other members of the Cabinet will also speak on the silver question, although times and places have not been fixed. They believe that a campaign of education on the money question will have the effect of checking the movement toward free silver, which they believe has become a serious menace to the integrity of the Democratic party.

Mr. John De Witt Warner of New York, one of the moving factors in the Reform club, was in Washington Saturday and talked with several members of the administration. The object of this club is to disseminate literature upon sound currency questions and to offset, if possible, the propaganda of the free silver boomers. Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild is chairman of the committee on sound currency of this club, and its membership includes such men as William L. Trenholm, Horace White and Everett P. Wheeler. Mr. Warner reported that the efforts of the club in the direction of fostering sound money sentiment have been well received throughout the country, and that good results are expected.

There will be hot times in Chicago and other parts of Illinois, according to the sound-money Democrats here, before the program of the free silver element in the Democratic State committee is carried out, to have the Illinois Democracy committed to free silver by a special convention on the 5th of June. The sound money element in the State is already being canvassed, and consultations are being held among the leaders to prevent the wrecking of the party on the rock of free silver coinage. The movement is regarded by many as a scheme of Governor Altgeld's to secure the silver nomination for the Presidency or destroy his party in the State if he cannot accomplish it. It is not believed that Vice-President Stevenson is lending himself actively to the effort to disrupt the party, for this is not in accordance with his usual political methods.

The sound money element believe that they can send a solid delegation from Chicago to the proposed State convention pledged to sound money and the defeat of the silver element. The only doubt on the subject arises from the possible machinations of Governor Altgeld and the State officeholders whom he can control.

The men of means and brains who give character to the party in Chicago propose to make themselves felt in the primaries and to make it plain to the silver element and the local politicians that a declaration for free coinage means the destruction of the party in Chicago and its retirement to the position of a permanent minority in Illinois. They believe that as Chicago gave 33,000 majority for President Cleveland in 1892 and the State gave only 27,000, Chicago has a right to be heard in the shaping of Democratic policies. One of the plans which have been suggested is to have the county committee of Cook county, in which Chicago is located, refuse to call any primaries for the choice of delegates to the convention of June 5, but it seems more probable that a delegation will be chosen clothed with power to speak in resonant tones for the business men of Chicago. Chicago and northern Illinois will not be the only sections of the State which will be for sound money. Ex-Representative Cable of Rock Island, who was absent from the State committee meeting at which the convention was decided upon, is outspoken in his opposition to the silver programme, and will probably secure the choice of a number of sound money delegates.

Another element which will come to the support of the sound money men in urging conservative action, if not in declaring against silver, includes many of the friends of Colonel Wm. R. Morrison.

They regard the proposed convention as a trick to help Altgeld and Stevenson and to injure the chances of their favorite, who is not a believer in the free coinage of silver without an international agreement. The probability is that the personal friends of Colonel Morrison will appear in the convention to urge a moderate policy upon the currency, and some of those who are personally in favor of free silver will oppose the disruption of the party upon that single issue. If this element shows considerable strength, and the business men of Chicago are represented by the delegation from that city, the convention may prove a sound money gathering instead of making the declaration for free silver, which some of the extremists desire. The sound money men do not propose to let the matter go by default or to have the infamy of a declaration for the 50-cent dollar fastened upon the Democratic party of Illinois if it is in their power to prevent it.

BLUE AND YELLOW.

The Ann Arbor Glee Club Concert a Great Success.

Here's to the College whose colors we wear;
Here's to the hearts that are true.
Here's to the maid of the golden hair,
And eyes that ar brimming with blue;
Garlands of bluebells and maize intertwine;
And hearts that are true and voices combine;
Hail!
Hail to the College whose colors we wear;
Hurrah for the yellow and blue.

The opera house did not need any additional decorations for the appearance of the Ann Arbor Glee and Banjo clubs last night. Yellow and blue are the colors of the University of Michigan, and yellow and blue are the colors of the interior of the theater. And not only the house, but the audience was in sympathy with the Ann Arbor men. There were not a great many Ann Arbor alumni in the audience to stir up enthusiasm, but the boys themselves did it. Their singing and playing was so good, their funny men were very funny, that there seemed to be no end to the delight of those who heard them. The house was not full, but they were plenty there and they made plenty of noise.

Comparisons are always odious things, but there was hardly a person there who has been in the city long, that was not comparing the work of the Michigan boys with that of the Princeton "tigers" who were here in the holiday vacation, and in a great many respects Ann Arbor seems to have the best of it. The singing is better, and the songs are better. There was a great deal last night that was heard here for the first time, little things, silly perhaps, yet bright, and new and funny, such for instance as:

Here's to the girl that gets a kiss,
Here's to the girl that gets a kiss,
Here's to the girl that gets a kiss,
Ands runs and tells her mother,
May she live to die an old maid,
May she live to die an old maid
May she live to die an old maid,
And never get another.

There were many others like this. The local hits were numerous, and they were not dragged in by the ears so evidently as local hits often are. The Ann Arbor boys have wits as well as voices, and they learn to use them to as good advantage as their voices.

Mr. Thompson was the favorite soloist of the evening. He has a fine physique, a magnificent deep bass voice, and an actual genius for comedy. He was recalled too many times to keep count of, and had something new for each time.

The Irish songs of Mr. Miner were all well sung, and the facial play accompanying them was excellent.

The Glee club as a whole did their best singing on Buck's "Hark, the Trumpet." It was as well trained, harmonious, and well balanced a chorus as has been heard here.

The banjo club is a strong one. It would be better with more mandolins in it, but is very good as it is, especially in the playing of marches. Every foot in the house was patting the floor in unison with the stirring music.

The audience was a fashionable one. Colorado College was very largely represented, and there were many knots of blue and yellow ribbon displayed.

Two of the soloists were favored with bunches of yellow roses tied with blue ribbons; and in one case the embarrassment and blushes of the fair recipient were as funny as any of the things he did on purpose. Beautiful souvenir programmes, with pictures of the leading university buildings on the covers, were distributed to the ladies.

The Ann Arbor boys are a happy, hearty, intelligent and musical crowd. Colorado Springs will be glad to welcome them here again another year.

Some place on Gold hill a richer vein than any yet found lies hidden from the gold hunter. At least this is the opinion of all the prospectors and mine workers up there. The great value shown in float which has been found, and it being of so different a character to that of any that has come to the notice of those who have prospected that hill, is what they base the assertion upon. Nothing like it has been produced from any of the shafts or trenches dug so far. Its hiding place is worth the seeking.

What may turn out to be a good thing has been opened up in a fraction claim known as the Lucky Thirteen on the west slope of Bull hill. The find has been made at a depth of about 30 feet and an assay on some of the ore brought up from this depth gave returns not very far from $290 to the ton. Further tests on the ore are now being made and drifting on the vein will be started as soon as sufficient depth is gained.

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STYLISH NEW GOODS.

HANDSOME FABRICS FOR GOWNS AND WRAPS.

Wools With Crepon Effects—A Beautiful Dress of Dark Gray Described—A Dress of Moire Crepon—Dainty Waists and Novelties In Millinery.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 15.—As all roads lead to Rome, so do all the new fabrics lead to gowns or wraps, and all the flowers and grewsome straw arrangements lead to millinery. The materials are so very varied this spring that it will be surely fall before they can all be adequately described, and then it will be too late. There is one new stuff that I have never seen before, and as it makes up so very prettily I feel in duty bound to mention it. This is a sort of silk warp wool in several shades, with the crepon effect, and yet the surface is perfectly

OUTDOOR SPRING COSTUMES.

smooth. The crinkled effect is obtained by wavy lines of black over the solid color. It is very pleasing and takes any kind of trimming, while yet not really needing any. In some cases the ground is changeable, the silk warp being of one color and the wool being of another, like brown and green or old gold and purple, with fine black lines over all. Brocaded effects are obtained with old gold and olive green, and over these are blue lines or perhaps bright green ones.

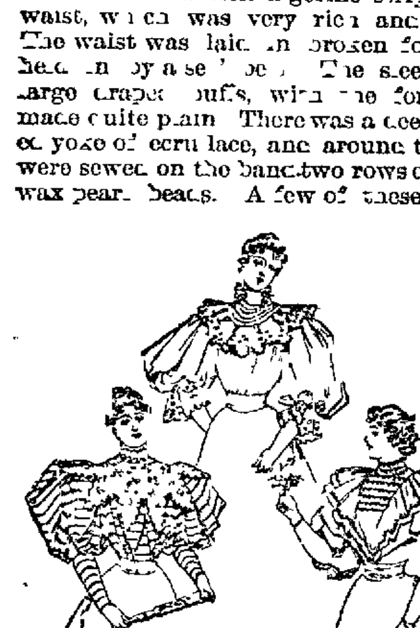
Another pleasing new goods has a woven rese[illegible] very closely the alternate cords of different color, generally quite light, and over the [illegible] are scattered [illegible] silvery silk tufts. Some of them have a slightly iridescent effect and require the softening influence of [illegible] lace [illegible] can be applied.

Mohair and brilliantine, both plain and figured, have advanced in popular favor until now there is scarcely another material often purchased for ordinary use. It comes in all colors, but I think the black, blues and grays are the best liked. They give the best effects. I admired one dress of dark gray. The skirt was fitted on the left side over blue taffeta, which was overlaid with black lace in heavy pattern. With this there was an ivory white cloth cape, quite short and not overfull, but stiffened so that it stood out sharply. Over this were alternate lashes of perforated crepon in the same shade, and under the crepon was taffeta of the same shade as that in the underskirt. Two little choux of dark blue velvet finished it at the neck. The whole costume was neat and refined, besides being quite dressy enough for ceremonious visiting.

Another spring costume attracted my attention. The dress was of moire crepon in a rich dark indigo. The waist was of dark blue taffeta, with fine lines of red and yellow forming a large plaid pattern. Over this was a double cape of corded black silk. The upper portion was cut very full and plaited to a flat yoke, and on each plait was a close but rich pattern wrought of jet and iridescent blue spangles. The same garniture encircled the bottom. The front was neatly plaited, and there was more of the trimming there and on the yoke. The wrap was lined with naples blue taffeta. Naturally these capes could both be worn with other costumes.

Some of the prettiest waists shown this week are made of the new soft percale. Percale, as we have always seen it, is rather harsh and stiff to the touch, but now it is produced as soft and delicate as the sea island cottons or the zephyr ginghams. A waist of this was gathered very full to a draped belt of the same. There was a shirred yoke collar, with a ruffle of the percale embroidered. The sleeves ended in deep ruffles of the same embroidery. The colors were a frosty blue with minute white dots. Small blue ribbon rosettes were put on the sleeves and collar. Such a waist can be worn with quite heavy wool skirts.

There was a rich a genine striped silk waist, which was very rich and dressy. The waist was laid in broken folds and held in by a [illegible]. The sleeves had large draped puffs, with the fore parts made quite plain. There was a deep pointed yoke of ecru lace, and around the neck were sewed on the band two rows of cream wax pearl beads. A few of these blouse



NEW FANCY WAISTS.

waists have high neckbands covered with some soft material draped on, and just under the chin two points of dark velvet turn down like the points of a man's collar.

Among the fancies I notice embroidered evening gloves. They are the long mousquetaire or 20 buttons, and along the upper portion are embroidered butterflies and dragonflies, also scintillant beetles. These are done in silks and spangles, and while they are very odd they certainly are not pretty.

Among novelties for the new millinery I saw several hats trimmed with bunches of green hazelnuts and others having two or three unripe chestnut burs. On one side of a hat would be a trailing branch of eglantine and perhaps on the other burs or teasels, thistles or hazelnuts. Regular bouquets of various colors of flowers are grouped on some. There is no limit to the curious combinations.

OLIVE HARPER.

TYPES OF TRAVELERS.

Some Observations of Human Nature In a Sleeping Car.

Special Correspondence.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Human nature is seen in all its naturalness on a railroad car, especially if you are traveling by the long haul. People are so commonplace elsewhere, but on the railroad they seem to throw off all reserve and become as disagreeable as possible—as near to nature as were our remote ancestors. On any train, or in any coach that you may select, you will find just about the same class of people—they are also traveling. First of all, there is the fat man, who invariably has crooked legs, always smoking regardless of the rules, and is too lazy or contrary to go into the smoking car. He has a lower berth and makes a foot cushion of the opposite seat. One would think that he is too indolent to be disagreeable. He is, when not traveling. In the morning he plants himself in front of one of the wash basins in the lavatory, extends his sharp elbows so as to cover the other two and keep other people away. He puffs, blows and snorts while performing his morning ablutions as if it were novel to him. Those who have been crowded away make remarks which sound something like "hog." Then up comes a drummer, with his suspenders dragging on the floor, his sleeves rolled back, and his shirt front negligee as if he intended to get into the basin and take a bath. He places his brushes, combs and a flask of whisky upon the slab, and as soon as the fat man wabbles out the drummer takes possession. But, as he is not corporeally large enough to monopolize the other basins, some of the other passengers have a chance, or would, did not the usual woman with a patent smile and penchant for intruding put in an appearance. Instead of remaining at the lavatory provided for her sex and taking her turn as a lady would, she presumes upon her sex and goes deliberately to that place provided for the men. She knows that the majority of men do not know the difference between imposition and courtesy, and thus proves that she is unworthy of the latter.

These types of travelers are found on every train and in every sleeper. One is as numerous as the other. Perhaps they believe it is necessary to be disagreeable while traveling. But what excuse or palliation can be offered for the woman who always wants a "lower sleeper?" Every traveler has met her—very often. The first thing she does after entering a coach and throwing her bundles on some one else's seat is to look around and survey the situation. If she sees a man occupying a lower berth, she is miserable, even if she herself has one. But if she has not one that man's doom is settled. Neither conductor, porter nor the man himself would have peace until she got that sleeper. I never had a lower sleeper but once—at least that I was able to keep after the train pulled out—and it was with some hesitancy that I accepted a lower ticket on a second occasion, although the ticket agent assured me that the coach was not likely to be overcrowded. I noticed a lone woman in the "opposite lower" looking around as if she had lost something. Finally the porter came to me with: "Boss, I doan' like to discomfort you, but dat ar lady would like ter hev yo's yer berth." "Oh, yes, sah, she had one—jest opposite—but she prefers to hab dis one, 'believin dat you would obleege a lady."

I looked around, mentally measured the car and saw that she had equally as good a berth and could not imagine why she wished to change, unless it was from the force of habit in troubling men to satisfy her whims.

The precocious child is another type. It is, like Figaro, "here, there and everywhere," making life miserable for all the passengers, and encouraged by its parents, who believe it is the only child on earth, and it is—of its caliber.

The crying babe—but here I draw the curtain.

J. M. SCANLAND.

Young.

Young's judgment of his own works has been confirmed by posterity. He regarded the "Night Thoughts on Life, Death and Immortality" as his masterpiece. In another respect, however, he was woefully mistaken. He said, "If I had not written the 'Night Thoughts,' I would still be remembered by my prose writings." Ninety-nine people in a hundred who have read the "Night Thoughts" are not aware that he wrote anything in prose, so completely have his literary, political and doctrinal writings passed out of the public mind.

Oldest House In the United States.

The oldest inhabited dwelling house in the United States is said to be that of Killian Van Rensselaer, opposite Albany. According to a plate recently set up in the rear of the house by the Albany Memorial society, it was erected in the year 1642. The front walls still show the two portholes through which the early inhabitants used to shoot Indians.

A Physician's Peregrinations.

A physician in Switzerland undertook to count by means of a pedometer the number of steps taken by him in a year. He averaged daily 26,740 steps, or 9,760,000 for the entire year. He took 700,000 steps in walking up or down stairs. Figuring a step at two feet, the doctor walked 9½ miles a day during the entire year.

Lord Macaulay remembered everything he read and could not only repeat long extracts from memory, but could give the page on which they were to be found. He knew over a thousand leading historical dates.

LIFE OF A LOBSTER.

HOW THE POOR FELLOW STRUGGLES IN CHANGING HIS COAT.

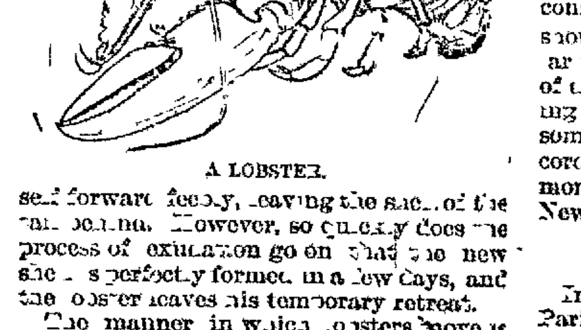
Uses of His Tentacles, Tail and Claws. He Sometimes Loses a Claw In a Fight, but Doesn't Mind It Much—Penchant For Fresh Food.

Special Correspondence.

BANGOR, April 15.—So little is known about the lobster and so very erroneous are the popular ideas as to its food, mode of life, etc., that I think a story of the life of a lobster as it is lived on the coast of Maine, the greatest lobster ground in the United States, perhaps in the world, should be interesting as well as valuable to all lovers of this toothsome crustacean. When the eggs are extruded from the female, between the months of April and September, they are already fertilized by the male. They are covered with a viscous secretion, which causes them to stick together, and also to the long, fine hair, or swimmerets, of the abdomen. The number of eggs varies from 1,000 to 20,000, and after they are a few days old the skin of the egg changes and the young lobster is able to swim.

They are now a prey for many kinds of fishes and do not even hesitate to devour each other. But the carapace, or shell, soon begins to form, and after a very short time the young crustacean finds his way to his natural home at the bottom on some shelving rock. The shell is formed in a very curious manner. It consists of a mucous exudation from the body of the lobster itself and contains a large proportion of calcareous or limy matter. This shell is so inelastic that when the animal grows its covering becomes too small, and the process of exuviation, or shedding the shell, takes place, generally once a year, until the animal is full grown, after which it does not exuviate, so that we sometimes find old lobsters whose shells are covered all over with barnacles.

This process of exchanging the shells is accomplished with great pain and difficulty to the lobster, as the increased limbs have to be drawn from the now too small shells of the claws, legs, etc. When the exuviation begins, the shell of the body of the animal splits down the back to the tail, and the semifluid flesh is withdrawn from the shell. Then the lobster drags itself



A LOBSTER.

forward feebly, leaving the shell of the tail behind. However, so quickly does the process of exudation go on that the new shell is perfectly formed in a few days, and the lobster leaves his temporary retreat.

The manner in which lobsters move is very ingenious. The legs proper are the only limbs that are used. The tail, claws, etc., are kept motionless and in such a position as to offer the least possible resistance to the water. During this progress the long tentacles are continually moving from side to side, feeling the way and incidentally looking out for enemies or danger. Should danger be apprehended the lobster at once backs with very marvelous rapidity, in which operation the tail is used in cases of extreme urgency.

Although everybody who has seen a lobster must have noticed that one claw is larger than the other, few persons know the reason for this disparity of size or the real uses of the claws. Their chief use is for the purpose of capturing and preparing food, but they are also used as instruments of attack and defense.

It has been commonly believed that their food consists of decaying or decomposing bodies of fishes and other animals, but this is entirely erroneous. As a matter of fact, the lobster is very careful in the selection of his food, and unless his usual food is scarce or entirely absent from his locality he never eats anything that is not perfectly sound. The natural food consists of clams, mussels, small oysters and the smaller kinds of shellfish, usually bivalves.

The larger claw takes the place of the molars in the higher animals. With this the lobster grasps the bivalve and crushes it, and then the smaller claw, which is thickly set with incisors, is used for dividing the softer portions of the prey and preparing the food. While the process of crushing the shells and preparing the flesh of the bivalves is going on the little horns on the end of the tail and also those on the thorax show their usefulness by holding the prey or food while the claws are doing the slaughtering and butchering work.

Connected with this use of the claws, and also with reference to their utility in defense and attack, it is highly interesting to observe the remarkable faculty for repairing injuries which is possessed by the lobster. For instance, when a claw is injured, while crushing shells or during a fight, the limb at once snaps off at the second joint, where the diameter is least, and the animal does not seem to suffer the slightest inconvenience from the loss. The limb fills out at the next exuviation, but in the case of a full grown lobster the loss is never supplied.

Lobsters are endowed with a very well developed sense of smell, and for this reason they avoid as much as possible those parts of the bottom where decomposing animal matter lies unless it becomes necessary, through lack of their natural food, to have recourse to that unsavory diet. This sense also enables them to discover the proximity of many of their enemies.

Concerning these holes or retreats there exists a very interesting item in the life and habits of the lobster. Every lobster builds or scoops out a home for himself in the mud or sand beneath some shelving rock. The claws and legs play no part in the digging operation—in fact, it is solely owing to the wonderful contractable power of the tail, somewhat akin to that possessed by the human fingers, that the work of excavation is done. The tail is first drawn up with as much mud or sand as possible in its curved or spoon like form; the animal then jerks the tail suddenly forward, throwing out the sand and at the same time drawing the animal farther into the cavity, and so on until the retreat is large enough.

These holes are primarily intended for shelter during the period of exuviation, but they also serve as refuges at other times.

This is, in short, the life history of the lobster, and those who favor lobster—boiled, broiled, in salad or otherwise—will be pleased to learn that their favorite shellfish feeds only on the most dainty as well as the health giving forms of food.

ROB. F. WALSH.

APOPLEXY.

Most Cases Occur Between the Ages of Thirty and Sixty.

"Three-fourths of all adult apoplexy occurs between the ages of 30 and 60, being pretty evenly distributed between the fourth, fifth and sixth decades," says Dr. C. L. Dana in a medical print.

"Excessive mental work," he declares later, "does not lead to apoplexy, and brain workers do not die of this disease unless they are intemperate in eating, drinking and perhaps in smoking, though on this latter point I feel doubtful. The conditions of modern civilization undoubtedly are tending to increase the number of cases of apoplexy, particularly those due to rupture of blood vessels. The fact that under better sanitary conditions more persons reach the apoplectic age is one cause of this. The gradual lessening of the number of occult infectious fevers, and the consequent lessening of mortality from such diseases, increase the proportionate number of deaths due to diseases of the arterial system. In fact, the stress of modern civilization shows more, so far as organic disease is concerned, upon the arteries than upon the nervous system. The increased opportunities for indulgence in luxurious modes of living and in excessive eating and drinking tend to impair the integrity of the coats of the arteries and to promote conditions of arterial fibrosis. Already this fact may be demonstrated from the statistics of our great cities, as well as deduced from the known laws of pathology.

"As to the exciting cause of the attacks of apoplexy, some misapprehension apparently prevails. We all know that many fatal cases occur in persons who have been on a drunken spree, and that of all exciting causes of fatal strokes alcohol is the most potent. On the other hand, in my experience very few attacks take place, as is currently supposed, during some especial mental or bodily strain. About one-fourth of those stricken with apoplexy die from the attack."

All of which is encouraging to persons conscious of overtasked mental effort and should be read, too, by novelists, particularly women novelists, who are very fond of disposing of a villain or any incumbering character by a stroke of apoplexy at some exciting climax in his career. According to Dr. Dana, this is precisely the moment when he would not have one.—New York Times.

Wanted the Roles Equal.

In the early sixties there flourished in Paris a writer who used his talent as a professional libeler. His real name was Jacquot, his nom de guerre Eugene de Mirecourt. One day there appeared a violent onslaught on Alexandre Dumas pere. The article openly taxed the great novelist with living on the brains of his collaborators. The father happened to be away from Paris. The son sent his seconds to Mirecourt.

"You say, gentlemen," said the biographer, "that you are acting in behalf of M. Dumas fils?"

The two gentlemen bowed assent. Thereupon Mirecourt rings for his servant. "Tell my son to come to me," he orders.

And to his visitors' great surprise there appears a little urchin, his face besmeared with jam. Mirecourt, though, remains perfectly serious. "Gentlemen," he remarks at last, "I feel convinced that my son is as ticklish about his father's honor as the son of M. Alexandre Dumas is about his father's. As it is absolutely necessary that the roles should be equal you had better arrange matters with him." With which he leaves the two friends of the future eminent dramatist.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Musical Sign.

A ruddy faced man, evidently a somewhat recent arrival in America, with his broadly smiling wife on his arm, stood gazing at some Chinese hieroglyphics which hung at the door of a laundry.

"Dinnis," said the woman, after a long stare at the puzzling sign, "fwhat be thim little figgers? Be they notes, or fwhat, I dunno."

"Notes, av coorse; fwhat else c'd they be?" responded the man, without hesitation.

"Race thim aff t' me, Dinnis," demanded the wife, after another stare.

"Naw," said the man firmly, "that Oi'll not, fer it's quare notes they are intoirely, an it's mesilf that's out av practice. But had Oi me flute, Norah," he added, in a conciliatory tone, "had Oi me flute, Oi'd play thim fer yez in a minute, darlin."—Youth's Companion.

MATTERS IN MAY-HEE-CO.

The Financier is advocating the erection of a $16,000,000 hotel in Mexico—pronounced as above, with the accent on the "hee."

Mexico is a semitropical country, but nearly everybody has the "catarro" or catarrh, because of the almost utter lack of heating facilities in the houses.

Pulque, the Mexican national drink, is made of fermented juice of the aloe, or Agave americana. The aqua ardiente of old Spain was made in a similar way from the Spanish agave.

The Mexican exposition next year will undoubtedly bring to the city a large number of visitors. By that time the great drainage tunnel will have been finished, and the health of the city will be improved.

Dueling is by no means a thing of the past in Mexico, in spite of the laws against it. General Mexia, in whose honor the city of Mexia, Tex., was named, once killed his man in a rather remarkable fight. Mexia and a [illegible], and the two men fired while sitting in armchairs.

BILL NYE ON NICOTINE

SOME ADVICE TO THOSE WHO USE THE SEDUCTIVE WEED.

He Does Not Think Missionaries Should Stop Smoking Just to Please Some Epicurean Cannibals—Rather Let Them Indulge.

Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.

"Died.—Yesterday at his residence on Montgomery avenue, Snake Rag, N. C., after a lingering illness, brought on by the excessive use of tobacco, Cicero Ledbetter, husband of Mary Ellen Ledbetter, 1846, Ella Margaret Ledbetter, 1851, Viola Hope Ledbetter, 1858, Realization Ledbetter, 1865, and Pomme de Terre Ledbetter, 1871, aged 109 years, 6 months and 11 days. Funeral private. Relatives of his late wives are cordially invited.

"Has our husband went away
After such a lengthy stay?
Yes, he's found the land he sought,
And he knoweth what is what,
For, no matter what he did,
Now he knoweth quid est quid."

The above notice tells its own sad tale. Such truths as these come home to us with crushing force. They say in language which cannot be misunderstood, Beware of tobacco, tea, coffee, chocolate, etc., or some day you will be a corpse.

I am glad to notice on the part of the friends of humanity a strong effort to encourage those who wish to quit the use of tobacco. To break off the use of this weed is one of the most agreeable methods of relaxation. I have tried it a great many times, and I can safely say that it has afforded me the deepest joy.

To violently reform and cast away the weed and at the end of a week to find a good cigar unexpectedly in the quiet, unostentatious pocket of an old vest affords the most intense and delirious delight.

Scientists tell us that a single drop of the concentrated oil of tobacco on the tongue of an adult dog is fatal. I have no doubt about the truth or cohesive power of this statement, and for that reason I have always been opposed to the general use of tobacco or esoteric research among dogs. Dogs should shun the concentrated oil of tobacco, especially if longevity be any object to them. Neither would I advise a man with canine tendencies to use the concentrated oil of tobacco as a sozodont. To those who may feel that way about tobacco I would say shun it by all means, shun it as you would the deadly upas tree or the still more deadly whiffletree of the tropics.

In what I may say under this head please bear in mind that I do not refer to the cigarette. I am now confining my remarks entirely to the subject of tobacco.

The use of the cigarette is, in fact, beneficial in some ways, and no pesthouse should try to get along without it. It is said that it is very popular in the orient, especially in the bazar houses, where otherwise life would become very monotonous. Most all the lepers in the orient, especially social lepers, use the cigarette.

Scientists who have been unable to successfully use tobacco, and who therefore have given their whole lives and the use of their microscopes to the investigation of its horrors, say that cannibals will not eat the flesh of tobacco using human beings.

And yet we say to our missionaries, "No man can be a Christian and use tobacco."

I say, and I say it, too, with a depth of feeling which has always characterized my earnest utterances, that in this we are committing a great error.

What have the cannibals ever done for us as a people that we should avoid the use of tobacco in order that we may sit well on their ungodly stomachs? In what way have they sought to ameliorate our condition in life that we should strive even in death to tickle their palates?

Look at the history of the cannibal for past ages. Read carefully his record, and you will see that it has been the his-

FINDING A GOOD CIGAR.

tory of a selfish race. Cast your eye back over your shoulder for a century, and what do you find to be the condition of the cannibal?

A new missionary has landed a few weeks previous perhaps. A little group has gathered about on the beach beneath a tropical tree. Representative cannibals from adjoining islands are present. The odor of sanctity pervades the air.

The chief sits beneath a new umbrella looking at the pictures in a large Dore Bible. A good plug hat is hanging on a tree near by. An empty bottle marked "Pectoral" is lying at his feet. Turning to Chauncey M. Too Loo, who sits on his right, the chief asks if he will have some of the light or some of the dark.

That is all.

Far away in England the paper contains the following personal:

"Wanted.—A young man to go as missionary to fill vacancy in one of the cannibal isles. He must fully understand the appetites and tastes of his parish, must be able to reach their inner natures at once, must seek to agree with them and must not use tobacco. One of these islands has been depopulated by the use of a missionary who used tobacco. Communicate by letter or in person at once, as the cannibals have been out of a missionary for three weeks and subsisting on huckleberries and [illegible] people."

Is it strange that under these circumstances those who have recently gone there to aid in the spread of the gospel

SCENE IN THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS.

have sought to accustom themselves to a peculiarly pungent and searching brand of tobacco?

I would not.

To me the statement that tobacco tainted human flesh is offensive to the cannibal does not come like a deluge of Sac.

Perhaps I am not so fond of my fellow man as the cannibal brother is. I know that I am selfish in this regard, and I use tobacco some, so the cannibal brother, if he should wish to polish off my wishbone while I am engaged in spreading the gospel, must take me as he finds me.

Do I ask the cannibal to break off the use of missionaries who have a brimstone flavor, so that I can have cannibal pie or heathen chops to suit me?

No, a thousand times no.

Let the cannibal favor his sirloin to suit himself. I'd like it, of course, if he would subsist more on anarchists and less on human beings, but he must suit his own taste in those matters.

My own idea would be to send to those people a class of men with the good tidings in one hand and a plug of navy in the other, so full of their theme and nicotine that this great Caucasian chowder would cause such weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth and such regret and remorse and repentence and such gastric upheavals that it would be as unsafe to eat a missionary as it would to eat a dish of philanthropical ice cream made for the children of the poor.

Bill Nye

Advice From a Frenchman.

A gentleman in England made an adaptation of a French play and forgot to submit it to E. F. S. Piggott, the late censor. Consequently at the last moment the license was refused. The adapter hurried up to London to argue with Piggott, who was not to be trifled with. He thought the piece highly improper and refused to sanction its production.

"But," said the gentleman, "my wife, who has never seen the French original, has read my play and considers it a most interesting and unusual work."

"Then," said Mr. Piggott, ending the interview, "if I were in your place, I would give up adapting French plays, go straight home and keep an eye on my wife."—New York World.

The Way He Reasoned.

"This doesn't look like Cambridge," said a lady passenger in a car, peering through the windows into Chelsea square. "No, ma'am," replied the urbane conductor, "this is Chelsea." "Well, how came I to take this car?" "I don't know, but suppose it was because it had 'Chelsea' on both dashers, 'Chelsea and Boston' on both sides and 'Washington Avenue' on the roof sign." Exit the lady.—Boston Transcript.

Lexington is being accused of a desire to have a banquet of horseflesh. Perhaps the rumor originated in connection with the hors d'oeuvres on the menu of Riley Grannan's Navarre restaurant.—Horseman.

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THE EX-CONSUL WALLER CASE.

Interest in the case of ex-Consul John L. Waller, sentenced by a French military court to twenty years' imprisonment as a spy, has suddenly been re-awakened, and this case has become one of the most important of all the foreign complications now receiving the attention of the State Department. A French steamer has arrived at Marseilles, having the prisoner on board, and bringing also the first authentic information as to the specific charges on which this American citizen has been tried, convicted and imprisoned.

Mr. Waller is now directly in the hands of the French government, at home. Had he remained a prisoner at some remote French outpost in Madagascar, out of the route of steamers, and far from a cable the diplomatic processes might have been long and tedious before this government would be in a position to make any sort of a specific demand for his release. But now, in France, with the home government holding him directly, it cannot take long to clear the matter up.

It seems as though, even if the charges of the French officials were true, our government cannot do otherwise than demand an immediate release, and a substantial indemnity. The charges are these: That the French soldiers in Madagascar had determined upon a night attack, in the nature of a surprise, on one of the large Hova towns; that Waller learned of the plans, and warned the Hovas, so that the attack was a failure and the French plans for the conquest of Madagascar were seriously impeded. The information it is claimed, was traced direct to Waller, and on evidence of his guilt, he was tried by a military court, and given the twenty years sentence.

This government has never recognized the French protectorate over Madagascar. All our diplomatic relations have been with the Malagasy government direct. It was to that government that Mr. Waller was accredited in the first place. It was with its members that he maintained close relations, after the term of his consulship expired. The French occupancy of portions of the coast is simply a war of conquest, and this country does not recognize wars of conquest, as a general thing. In the eyes of this government, then, the French government had no more right to arrest and imprison Mr. Waller in Madagascar, than in his own home in this country. The French soldiers had no more right there than he himself had, and he had the same right to warn the Hovas against the impending attack, that he would have had to warn them against an attack of ununiformed bandits.

In the second place, it is a firmly fixed principle of international law, as applied by both this country and by England in the Virginius affair, that no foreign subject or citizen may be deprived of life or liberty, without a trial before a civil tribunal, except when a state of war exists. Now France has never announced a state of war in Madagascar. France cannot declare a war against a country over which she pretends to maintain a protectorate, and the protectorate is so slight a hold, that she cannot declare a state of rebellion. In the eyes of diplomacy, the French troops have no standing whatever in Madagascar, and their acts cannot be allowed to stand. Mr. Waller's imprisonment therefore becomes a high-handed outrage, to be promptly disavowed by the French government, with suitable reparation offered.

The matter is being settled up directly with the French government, through Ambassador Eustis, and there is some reason to hope that there will be less of diplomatic courtesy and deference, and more American independence, than has been shown of late at the British court. Ambassador Eustis crossed the channel last week just to show his English colleague what patriotism really meant, and now he has a chance for an object lesson that will speak louder than words.

Mr. Waller is a colored man, and a fine specimen of his race. He is said to be a cultured, intelligent, and able gentleman. From the time he first went to Madagascar, he seemed to regard the natives as brothers, and has worked steadily and consistently for the good of the island. He was recently granted a gutta percha concession, involving many thousand acres of fine lands, which he proposed to employ for both the benefit of the Malagasy, and to his own profit. It is highly probable that this is the real cause of his imprisonment. The French in all their dealings in Madagascar have succeeded in arousing only distrust and enmity, and they would naturally regard as an enemy and an obstacle a man of ability who secured the confidence of the native government. Mr. Waller must have, in the eyes of this government, the same right to the conquest of Madagascan territory, by dint of brains and faithful effort, that the French have to a conquest by force of arms, and Mr. Waller's rights must be protected as carefully as his liberties. The incident may do a great deal to settle affairs in Madagascar, which have been in a very unsatisfactory state for years. France will be compelled to define what she considers her rights there, and so unwarranted aggressions in time to come will be prevented, for if France claims only a protectorate, she cannot conquer, and if she claims an undivided right, Germany and England will have a good deal to say. Mr. Waller, in his cell, has the satisfaction of knowing that he is suffering not for wrong he has done, but for principle, and that it is probable that his incarceration will ultimately result in greater liberty for his dark-skinned friends on Madagascar.

Mr. Kohlsaat seems to be unable to keep out of the newspaper field. He has felt the fatal fascination which seizes upon the man who enters the charmed precincts; and now the bake-shop may charm never so wisely, the sanctum has superior attractions. It is a curious fact and one not without some significance, we believe, that the sale of The Times-Herald-Post property to Mr. Kohlsaat will leave the Chicago Democracy entirely without a morning newspaper, and with only one evening organ. One of the most remarkable phenomena of the past half-dozen years is the great increase in the comparative number of Republican newspapers. It is only a few years since there were only two Republican papers in New York city—The Tribune, and The Mail and Express. Now, there are so many it is hard to count them up. First came The Press, and then The Recorder turned Republican, and then The Commercial went back on its temporary mugwumpery, and then The Advertiser followed, with the most complete and beautiful flop ever seen in the newspaper world; so that now, if we have got them all in, there are certainly no less than six Republican dailies in the city; and one of them, The Press, has a much larger circulation than The Tribune and The Mail and Express together, used to have ten years ago.

COUNT POURTALES ON BIMETALLISM.

The pamphlet on bimetallism which has just been published for Count Pourtales by The Gazette Printing company is an able and interesting contribution to the literature of the silver question. It contains some matter of interest in the articles from the German, now first translated in full; and the original part of it is marked by careful statement, mature thought, and especially by an air of "sweet reasonableness" and good temper which are unfortunately rather rare in pamphlets on both sides of the silver question.

The Count distinguishes three classes of people in their relation to the monetary question; the "goldbug," the "silverite," and the bimetallist. He applies the latter term to those only who are in favor of international bimetallism; for he says that whoever is in favor of the free coinage of silver by this country alone without the consent and co-operation of other countries, is really a silver monometallist, and not a bimetallist at all. This view will of course be repudiated by the advocates of the immediate and unconditional 16 to 1 variety, but it strikes us that there is some truth in it.

Without endorsing the views of the author on the points here presented, we believe it will be interesting to quote exactly what he says as to the results that would ensue if this country should undertake free coinage without the co-operation of any others.

"Gold," he says, "would go to a premium; the United States would not be in a position like India, Mexico, (or countries which have paper currency like Russia). The economic circumstances are vastly different. Would the working people of the United States like to adopt the ways of living and working as in those countries? Is there not a vast difference between the American workingman and the Coolie, or even the Mexican? Eight hours work, eight hours recreation, and eight hours sleep—three good meals a day, with meat and pie, are demands which, paid in silver, make it impossible to compete with the yellow race in production. But suppose the silver-using America should add a few cubits to its present wall of protection, and try to manufacture itself all it needs, would not the natural consequence be that the gold-using countries of Europe would build up a similar wall against American products? It is misleading the masses, if free coinage of silver is advocated for this country alone, as a remedy to help the workingman, the farmer, the miner and the producer at large. Such a policy is advocated only by people who have not investigated this question, or by politicians, demagogues, speculators in mines, or mining stocks, and by those who wish to boom the silver-producing States, though the boom be only short-lived.

"There is no doubt in the mind of those who have followed the history of this question for the last 20 years, that the silverites are the very men who, in their short-sightedness and egotism, have delayed international bimetallism. The Bland act, and especially the Sherman bill, made silver a commodity, kept the price of silver up for a long period, and thereby prevented this question to come to an issue long before this. If we had seen silver all over the world, say in 1882, at 50 cents, the question would have been settled long ago internationally. But those fatal bills made the world believe, and the gold bugs did their best to preach this theory, that silver and gold, the precious metals, are a commodity (for 'purchase means price and price means commodity'). But history and the arguments of the wisest political economists have proved that it is law which makes money—that a higher value of the precious metals, gold and silver, is established by opening the mints to the unlimited and free coinage of these metals, giving to a certain weight of silver or to a certain weight of gold, a fixed value which is stamped on its face. The melting of the coin, whether silver or gold, causes no loss, as it can be recoined to its former value. Free coinage for gold is retained in Europe and the United States—whereas free coinage for silver has, in both countries, been withheld since 1873. If gold had no open mint where to be coined, it would have a price—would be a commodity.

"The closing of the Indian mints was a further step to clear the air for international bimetallism, but it is due to the attitude of President Cleveland and to the repeal of the Sherman bill in 1893, that the mist around the monetary question was finally dispersed. In this country, and on the other side, the true friends of bimetallism greeted the repeal of the Sherman bill with joy. Even the people who had not paid any attention to this question have now their attention directed to the subject. Now people begin to see clearer than before, and begin to understand the issue of the bimetallists."

These are not the views which are prevalent in Colorado; indeed in some parts of the State it is not much safer to talk like that than it would have been to talk Protestantism in Spain two hundred years ago. But sober men, who care something for argument, and have not lost their heads, are willing at least to give a hearing to arguments which go against their own sentiments, and this argument in regard to the character of the labor of silver-using countries, with which this country would have to compete if she cast off from her relations with the gold-using countries, has not yet been sufficiently considered in this part of the country.

Partly because it presents ideas which are not popular in this State, and because it presents the question of bimetallism from a point of view which is uncommon here, we hope this pamphlet may have a wide reading in Colorado. The people of this State are fed so constantly on "the sincere milk of the word," there has been so little of anything like discussion of this ever question in this State for the last half dozen years, there is so much bigotry and intolerance displayed by the advocates of silver, as well as by the self-styled "sound money" advocates of the New York Reform club, that it is next to impossible to get any hearing for ideas a little different from those which bear the stamp of Rocky Mountain orthodoxy. Whether we agree with Count Pourtales or not, we must admire his courage in bearding the lion in his den; and the readers of his pamphlet must agree that he has discussed the subject with good temper and at least a show of good sense.

A GOOD CITIZEN.

The retirement of Dr. Wm. M. Strickler from the office of Mayor for the second term should not go unnoticed by the citizens of Colorado Springs. In the years to come the historian of this fair city will find the name of Dr. Strickler standing out with more prominence than almost any other, especially when he comes to record those efforts which have led to our greatest material advancement. Dr. Strickler has just closed a period of eight years of service to this city. For four years he was in the Council as Alderman from the Second ward. Twice he has been elected Mayor of the city. It was during the years when the city was emerging from a country town to a place of importance that he served as Alderman. It was while he was Mayor the first time that the city sewers were constructed and the work begun which has resulted in the completion of our magnificent water works system. In his last term the work on the water system has been nearly completed. As was said in the Council last Monday evening it has been largely owing to the confidence the people felt in his integrity and ability that such large expenditures have been made and such large projects carried out with little or no criticism or questioning on the part of press or public. Dr. Strickler's work in behalf of the city has not been confined to such times as he has happened to hold public office. As a private citizen he has worked early and late for the benefit of the city. Sometimes it was in prosecuting a suit which would establish a water right or again it would be at a piece of legislation which had the same end in view. When the court decisions were handed down a few years ago which showed that this city had practically no water rights few persons realized as fully as did Doctor Strickler what a crisis the city had reached. He could write a moost interesting article on the subject which would be of value in the years to come. The citizens are not unmindful of the debt of gratitude they owe the ex-mayor.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The general election in the Dominion of Canada has not begun yet, but there were elections in four districts on Wednesday, and they are taken as partly indicative of the result of the general election which is coming. As is quite common in such cases, the result is very much divided. Mr. Montague, the new Secretary of State, who stood for a strong Conservative constituency, is re-elected by an increased vote; and this encourages the Conservatives in the belief that they will win in the general election. On the other hand, the result in two of the other constituencies is a Liberal gain. If the Liberals oppose the government solidly—and we do not see why they should not—and the Conservative vote is somewhat divided, as is likely to be in Ontario, and, if we are to judge from Wednesday's election in Quebec also, then the chances of the government do not seem to be very flattering.

This is the first time within our memory when the election in Canada has turned on what may be called a question of constitutional interpretation. The Conservative position now is that separate schools were guaranteed to the Roman Catholics of the Province of Manitoba when that province was incorporated into the Dominion. The Liberal position is that this is a matter which was left entirely to the disposition of the local Legislature—that it is not a matter which concerns the Dominion at large at all. Canadian constitutional law is an almost entirely unexplored science. There is no Supreme Court of the Dominion as there is of the United States. Questions on which an appeal lies from the local courts are carried to the Privy Council of the government in London. There is no well-understood instrument which defines the limitations of federal and provincial authority respectively, as the limitations of Federal and State authority are defined by the constitution in this country. Such a question as this has not, so far as we are aware, ever arisen in the Dominion since its union under one Federal government.

Practically, therefore, this coming election is to be a sort of referendum on the constitutional question whether the matter of public schools is a local question, to be settled by each province for itself, or whether it is a Dominion matter, to be settled by the Governor-General and Council at Ottawa. On this account, it will be about the most interesting general election that has ever been held in the Dominion.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

The "twenty-first annual bulletin of Colorado College and Cutler Academy" has made its appearance. The table of contents shows fourteen new heads, ten of which belong to the recently inaugurated department of music; and it is the eight-page section devoted to this new departure, forming a pretty complete circular in itself, which makes the most conspicuous addition to the size of the pamphlet. The trustees announce that, the time having arrived when a department of music can be attached to the college without fear of impairment of the high degree of proficiency gained in literary and scientific work, but maintaining an equal standard of excellence of its own, they have opened courses in the pianoforte and organ, in vocal culture and in harmony, with instructors well known in our city and State—Prof. A. C. Pearson, Miss Oma Fields, Mrs. Fanny Aiken Tucker, Mrs. L. E. Pearl and Mrs. E. F. Welles, under the directorship of Prof. E. S. Parsons. The detailed statement shows the thoroughness in the courses offered which would be expected from the names of the faculty, and gives various information of importance to students from a distance. This includes a tabulated estimate of expenses, including room and board in the college hall, which foots up a trifle under $300 per annum. A student of music must pursue as well at least one study in the ordinary departments of the college or academy.

But the musical addition is not the only increment. A promising beginning is made—under the form of an elective course for juniors and seniors, but open under certain specified conditions to other students—for a serious scientific study of the Bible, a study always of first-rate importance, but in our day of especial necessity to thinking men, in view of the widely divergent opinions supported by arguments of various kinds.

The title, "Physical Culture," introduces an interesting section, showing that Colorado College is abreast of the times in careful and well-considered attention to the physical basis of culture. Important improvements in the gymnasium, a new athletic field, and an able staff, including beside Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, the instructors in the gymnasium, a consulting physician of the highest grade of education and experience Dr. Grace A. Preston, whose services are available to the women students,—all are catalogued as added to the advantages offered by the college within the year past.

The preceding bulletin was obliged to use the future tense in referring to the Library and Observatory buildings, but now that the fruit of the generosity of Messrs. Coburn and Wolcott has begun to be reaped, a somewhat larger space is devoted to a description of new improvements. The observatory has become the center of the mathematical as well as the astronomical work of the college. In fact, its elegantly fitted lecture-room presents an aspect of completeness not yet worn by the instrument-rooms, where Mr. Wolcott's original gift, the equatorial telescope, still stands practically alone, as yet unsupported by those instruments of measurement which are so necessary to the benefit even of a small observatory. In the Library building, fortunately, the zeal of the president and trustees for an ideal equipment has received most gratifying support in the gifts of friends, and we have in the present bulletin the record of the accession of more than seven thousand volumes and two thousand pamphlets. The main hall is adorned with a magnificent full-size cast of the celebrated statue the "Winged Victory of Samothrace," the gift of Miss M. McG. Noyes and her brothers.

The museum has exhibited a phenomenal growth—partly the result of bringing to light treasures long packed in boxes for lack of display-room, partly the result of notable gifts and loans. Acknowledgement is made of donations from Gen. W. J. Palmer, Dr. J. M. Curtis, Mr. Wm. Lennox, Mrs. Lucy Wright, Mr. R. W. Goode, and members of the geology class. Notable loan collections are those of Mr. A. L. Dickerman, consisting of Indian implements, wearing apparel, etc.—part of which makes a fine display at the north end of the Coburn library hall, and the remainder fills a case in the museum—the mineral collections of Mr. T. Cahn and Mr. J. C. Devin, and the valuable palaeontological collection belonging to Professor Cragin. Among many interesting specimens in this collection is one which recalls the Professor's activity for several years past in the interesting work of describing and naming new species of which about two hundred owe him their titles. This work, as the reader of Genesis is aware, was begun by Adam, but as Trinacromerum was extinct before Adam's day, it does not appear that the genus had received any name before 1888, when Professor Cragin named it in The American Geologist. The type specimen remains in his collection.

The lectures in the University Extension courses are recounted in the closing pages of the bulletin, adding an important item to the record of a full year of labor and achievement in the history of the college, and giving promise of equal activity in the year to come. Much depends on the effort which must now soon reach its conclusion in victory or defeat, for the securing of the Pearson fund, and the erection of a Science hall. Defeat is quite foreign to the experiences of the college under President Slocum, and every friend must do his utmost in the few remaining weeks to ensure what in its indirect as well as its direct effects will prove, if obtained, the most significant of all its victories.

THE "SOUND MONEY" PROPAGANDA.

It does not seem to us that our esteemed contemporaries which are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver are behaving sensibly in frothing at the mouth over the proposed movement to be made by the Reform club, the administration, Col. Josiah Patterson, and other cosmic forces, for what they call sound money. The Bimetallic league has been existence for a long time, and so have a number of other organizations whose object was to advance the cause of silver. We do not like to hear these and similar organizations stigmatized as "conspiracies" or "plots." It seems to us that the persons who believe in a single gold standard have a perfect right to organize too, and to send out pamphlets and try to convert the majority of the people to their views. Of course we do not want them to succeed, and we do not think they will succeed. If there is a regular gold standard organization, it will be easier to fight than the vague and misty "money power" that we have heard so much about.

It is one thing, however, for the friends of a gold standard to get together and form a league, and hire rooms, and engage eminent financiers to write gold standard pamphlets for them at so much per thousand words; and it is quite another thing for the President and his Cabinet to constitute themselves a campaign bureau, and devote a large part of their time for the next few months to the advocacy in public of certain financial doctrines. Propagandism has never yet been recognized as a proper function of the executive department of the government of these United States, any more than it is of the judicial department.

Still, for the sake of the silver cause, it is to be hoped that the report about the President's proposed campaign is true. If anything can queer the so-called sound money movement, it will be the open advocacy of it by the President and the members of his Cabinet.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE.

Judge Goff has exploded a bombshell on the sacred soil of the old Palmetto State. His decision to grant an injunction restraining the State officers from exercising their functions is a most extraordinary one; and one that may well create consternation in South Carolina. If it is to become operative, it invalidates all the acts of the present administration of the State, the election of United States Senator and the choice of Representatives in Congress. It is sweeping in its effects; and will create great confusion throughout the State.

The possible effects of his decision, however, were something to be considered only in a secondary degree by the Judge. It was claimed that a great and foul wrong had been committed—a wrong involving a breach of the Constitution of the United States. If that wrong was committed, it was the business of the Judge, the matter being brought properly within his jurisdiction by a concrete case, to right the wrong, no matter what the consequences might be. If the whole government of the State is founded on fraud, then it is high time the fraud were exposed and the fraudulent government ousted.

Just what the effect of this injunction will be we do not know; but we should think that unless its terms were complied with, there might come about quite a serious difficulty between the present State government of South Carolina and the government of the United States.

UNHAPPY CUBA.

The letters from Cuba by a staff correspondent of the United Press are the first advices from that island that can be certainly depended on to tell the exact truth in regard to the rebellion. The editor of this paper knows Mr. Clark personally, and knows him to be a good newspaper man—and this means, among other things, a man who can be depended on to get the facts first, and to report them as accurately as possible.

From these letters it appears that not the slightest hope is left of the success of the insurrection. It has not been supported by the men whose favor was absolutely necessary to its success—the more conservative planters. Its forces are mostly undisciplined and irresponsible; and while the little army may hold out some time in the fastnesses of the mountains in the province of Santiago, it must be as the highlands of Scotland held out for a time after the forty-five.

We must say that we are rather sorry that this rebellion has not been more successful. We are conservative, and believe in established government rather than in causeless revolution; in fact, we will go so far as to say that despotism is preferable to anarchy; but at the same time we cannot help sympathizing with a people who have been the victims of an official oppression which men of our race and blood have not known for many hundred years, and which are survivals of mediaeval methods. In fact, Cuba has been governed very much as Sicily was governed under such proconsuls as Verres; and if our blood is stirred in reading the eloquent recital in Cicero's famous oration of the wrongs inflicted on the peasants of a Roman dependency two thousand years ago, surely we should be interested when the people of an island on our own borders suffer from the same causes in our own day.

For the present, at least, it seems that Spain will continue to hold Cuba; but it cannot be for always.

PAINT cracks.—It often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil.

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NATIONAL LEAD CO.
St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

"C. S. H. S."

The drill of our High School cadets on Friday, both afternoon and evening, was the severest ordeal to which the boys had ever been put; and well they showed their their soldierly qualities. We are proud of them, and believe that this military feature of their training is proving of the very greatest value to them now, besides its possible value to the State hereafter.

While we are speaking of the High School, we want to say that we consider it one of the very best institutions of its kind in the country. It is doing good work. Its teachers are good teachers, and its principal is an able and accomplished executive head, beside being a good teacher and a thorough disciplinarian.

We often have occasion to criticise the High School building, and sometimes we have something to say against the apparent policy of favoring the High School at the expense of the grade schools; but we wish it distinctly understood that we have no fault to find with the High School; nor in fact can we blame the principal of that institution, nor its teachers, if they look after their own interest first, and think that the whole of that building is none too good or too large for them and the work they are obliged to do.

As for the boys, we nothing but praise for them. Not only the drill on Friday, but the whole management of the ball, reflected the greatest credit on those who had it in charge. It could not have been better done by the veterans of an army post.

Mr. George N. Curzon, whose book on the Orient is the standard now, but who is better known in his country as the man who married Miss Leiter, says that he does not believe the European powers or any of them, will interfere in any way to prevent the permanent settlement of the Oriental question on the basis agreed upon by Japan and China. Possibly this opinion may mean that the terms of the peace are more satisfactory, as they stand, to Great Britain than they are to Russia.

By to-morrow, the situation in regard to the candidates for member of the board of education will be very much simplified.

With another revolting murder trial, among a degraded class of humans, the Denver papers are in their element again.

MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS .....Mining Editor

SILVER ... $ 67½ LEAD..... ...$3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs April 23.—Good prices, activity and well-distributed trading continue to be the pleasing features of affairs on 'Change. The heavy traders at the call were Alamo and Consolidated, and both stocks, after remaining many months between 1 and 1½ suddenly jumped to 2. Consolidated is by far the stronger of the two. The sales in it amounted to 12,000 shares, the opening transaction being that of 500 shares at 2⅝ and the closing one similar in quantity but a two-point rise in price and it wound up strong at 2¾ bid and 3 asked. The Alamo sales were all made at one price—in every 2 cents—and had 13,000 sales. Another good healthy gold stock was Portland, which remained above the 70 mark very strong with small lots bringing higher figures than large ones. Of the silver stocks the most attention was given to Mollie which easily eclipsed Argentum both as to quantity of sales and price. The stock opened and closed at about the same figures but made a short lived move upwards about the middle of the call and sold at a point better than $1.15. Anaconda had a few more sales than usual and it as well as Mt. Rosa, Union and the Isabellas can be reckoned up with the strong stocks of the morning. Pharmacist and Summit are the weak stocks on the list, all the others remaining about the same. Bob Lee had 6000 pass the block of it going at $5.50 per 1000.

	Bid	As'd	Sales.
Alamo	1⅞	2⅛	13000
Anaconda	36	37½	1350
Argentum-Juniata	1.05	1.08	300
Bob Lee	060	060	6000
Consolidated	2¾	3	12000
C O D	2½	3½	....
Creede & Cripple Creek	1⅝	1¾	....
Franklin	060	065	....
Fanny Rawlings	4¾	4½	....
Gold and Globe	6½	7¼	....
Isabella	19½	20½	....
Isabella (stamped)	18	20	....
Mt Rosa	3¾	4	2000
Mollie Gibson	1.10	1.12½	2700
Pharmacist	5½	5⅞	....
Portland	70¼	71	3100
Specimen	....	....	....
Summit	....	7	....
Union	14⅞	15½	....
Work	....	3	....

Second Call.

Business at the second call was even brisker than at the first, the total sales were larger a large number of stocks were traded in and the market wound up in a very bullish state. The great strength of Mollie and Consolidated were the features of the call. The gold stock started to sell at 2⅞, but the price was soon taken up to 3 and all offered at that figure was readily taken up and it was only the raising of the asked price a point that stopped the trading. Mollie had a weakish appearance at the opening but gradually rose from $1.08 to $1.12 and the closing sale was a block of 500 shares at $1.14 (five days). Portland continues firm at a point or two better than 70 and was traded in to the extent of 1200 shares. Union was very lively but for some reason or other it showed considerable weakness at the close and was offered in blocks as large as 5000 shares at 14⅝ but the best bid for it was a point less than that. The sales were made all the way from 14⅝ to 14⅞, the bulk of the 6000 sold going at the lower figure. The heaviest seller was Bob Lee with 10,000 shares at $5.50 per 1000. The total sales for the call were 83,050 shares.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Alamo	1¾	2¼	1000
Anaconda	36	38	.....
Argentum-Juniata	1.05	1.06	500
Bob Lee	055	060	10000
Consolidated	3	3⅛	12000
C. O. D	2	....	....
Creede & Cripple Creek	1⅞	1¾	3000
Franklin	045	055	3000
Fanny Rawlings	4¾	6	1000
Gold and Globe	6½	....	1500
Isabella	20	20½	.....
Isabella (stamped)	19	20½	.....
Mt. Rosa	3¾	4	.....
Mollie Gibson	1.11	1.14	2600
Pharmacist	5½	5¾	1000
Portland	70½	71	1200
Specimen	2	3	.....
Summit	5⅞	7	.....
Union	14⅝	14¾	6000
Work	....	....	.....

Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were Alamo, 13,000 at 2, Anaconda, 550 at 36, A. J., 200 at $1.05 and 100 at $1.06, Bob Lee, 5000 at $5.50 and 1000 at $6 per 1000, Consolidated, 6000 at 2⅝, 1000 at 2¾ and 5000 at 2⅞, Mt. Rosa, 1000 at 3¾ and 1000 at 3⅞, Mollie G., 600 at $1.13½, 500 at $1.13¼, 100 at $1.12½, 200 at $1.12, 600 at $1.14, 200 at $1.14½ and 500 at $1.15⅛; Portland, 1000 at 70, 1500 at 70¼, 300 at 71 and 100 at 71½. For the second call they were, Alamo, 1000 at 1⅞; A. J., 500 at $1.05, Bob Lee, 10,000 at $5.50 per 1000; Consolidated, 2000 at 2⅞ and 10,000 at 3; Creede and Cripple Creek, 3000 at 1⅝; Franklin, 3000 at $5 per 1000; Fanny R., 1000 at 4¾; Gold and Globe, 1500 6¾; Mollie G., 1000 at $1.08, 400 at $1.09½, 100 at $1.10, 100 at $1.12, 500 at $1.12½ and 500 at $1.14 (five days), Pharmacist, 1000 at 5¾; Portland, 100 at 70¾ and 1100 at 70½; Union, 500 at 14⅞, 1000 at 14¾ and 4500 at 14⅝.

The Week's Transactions.

Trading during the past week has been very heavy the total sales amounting to over 400,000 shares. Work with over 80,000, Bob Lee with over 70,000 and Pharmacist with over 65,000 sales were the busiest stocks of the week. The highest values were in Argentum Juniata with over 30,000 sales all above the $1 mark. Creede and Cripple Creek had over 35,000 sales, Portland and Isabella over 25,000, Union over 20,000 and Alamo over 10,000.

	High	Low	Sales.
Alamo	1⅞	1⅜	14000
Anaconda	37	33½	3175
Argentum-Juniata	1.14	1.00	30822
Bob Lee	065	050	71000
Consolidated	1⅞	1⅝	4000
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Creede & Cripple Creek	1⅞	1½	37500
Franklin	060	055	3000
Fanny Rawlings	3⅞	....	500
Gold and Globe	7¼	5¼	4700
Isabella	20	18⅞	28000
Mt. Rosa	3⅞	3½	8670
Mollie Gibson	1.20	1.00	9625
Pharmacist	6	5	67100
Portland	71½	65	28200
Specimen	2⅞	2⅞	1000
Summit	6¾	6¾	2000
Union	14⅞	13½	23200
Work	2¾	2⅝	81500

The Denver Pit.

Special to The Gazette:

Denver, April 23.—Although not so much business was done this morning as on the previous day the brokers appeared to be loaded with orders and the small sales is merely a matter of the inability of the brokers to get together. The trading was mostly in small blocks the busiest stocks being Bangkok and Mollie Gibson. The price of the former continues low the sales this morning being made at from 18¾ to 18¾. Mollie Gibson was a good deal stronger, the closing bid standing at $1.14 with none offered at less than $1.17½. Gold and Globe was badly wanted in 10,000 share lots around the 7 mark but there were no sellers. The general state of the market was steady.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Amity	093	097	.....
Aola	065	070	.....
Anaconda	35	37½	.....
Bangkok	18¼	18¾	5700
Big Six	11¼	11⅝	.....
Boston & Idaho Tun.	23½	25	100
Forepaugh	40	52	.....
Gold Standard	3	3½	.....
Gold and Globe	7½	8	1000
Justice	3½	3¾	.....
Mollie Gibson	1.14	1.17½	2100
Mt. Rosa	3¾	4	1000
Pharmacist	5	5½	.....
Work	2⅝	2¾	.....

Trading on the curb was unusually active a great many deals in listed and unlisted stocks being put through. The sales reported were as follows. Isabella, 1000 at 19¾ and 1500 at 20¼; Gold and Globe, 11,000 at 7 and 1500 at 6⅞; Mollie G., 2000 at $1.16, 1200 at $1.14, 500 at $1.12½ and 200 at $1.15, Creede and Cripple Creek, 1500 at 1¾ and 1000 at 2, Portland, 900 at 71 and 1000 at 70, A. J., 100 at $1.07, 1750 at $1.05 and 500 at $1.05½, Mt. Rosa, 2500 at 3⅞ and 1000 at 4; Bangkok, 5000 at 18½, Anaconda, 3000 at 35½ and 1000 at 36.

The Denver Mint.

Special to The Gazette:

Denver, April 23.—The deposits at the mint to-day showed a slight improvement; they came from five different places and were credited as follows: "Colorado Unknown," one deposit, 52 ounces; Boulder, three deposits, 54 ounces; El Paso, one, 15 ounces; Gilpin, five, 121 ounces; New Mexico, one, 6 ounces. Total 248 ounces; value, $3,968. The "Colorado Unknown" deposit was from a smelter which does not have a refiner; all the other smelters are selling direct to the exporting brokers, hence the light receipts lately.

Curb Sales.

The listed stock of Consolidated was all the rage on the curb yesterday and the brokers were quite able to fill the numerous orders as liberal prices were paid. The other listed stocks also figured largely in the sales and an account of them will be found elsewhere. The sales of stocks contained in the list below were few and far between, Gould being about the strongest and most active with the sale of 1,000 shares at 4.

The following quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case, and represent the current value of the stock when the last transaction in it was made:

	Low.	High.	Sales.
The Cripple Creeks.			
Addie E	....	5	.....
Aola	060	070	.....
Adele	¼	⅜	.....
Anchoria-Lelanc	37	40	500
Bankers	2½	2¾	.....
Blue Bell	....	2½	.....
Black Diamond	....	3	.....
Broken Hill	4½	5	.....
Ben Hur	1	1⅛	.....
Bull Hill Apex	....	....	.....
Buckhorn	....	1	.....
Calumet	085	090	2000
Champion	....	....	.....
Combination	5	5⅛	.....
Columbine	085	090	.....
Colo. City & Manitou	....	1⅛	.....
Copper Mountain	1	1¼	.....
Enterprise	6½	6¾	.....
Elkton	....	76	.....
Eureka	⅞	7	.....
Free Coinage	3	3½	.....
Garfield-Grouse	2	2¼	.....
Golden Dale	030	040	.....
Gold King	9¾	10¼	.....
Golden Eagle	1	1¼	.....
Gold Standard	2⅞	3	.....
Gould	3¾	4	4000
Granite Hill	040	045	.....
Goldstone	040	050	.....
Golden Age	070	080	.....
Good Hope	2	3	.....
Isadore	037	040	.....
Jack Pot	1⅞	2	3500
Keystone	1½	1¾	.....
Lottie Gibson	3½	3¾	2500
Ladessa	....	2	.....
Lemhi	....	....	.....
Matoa	¾	1	.....
Monarch	....	9	.....
Moose	65	70½	.....
Mundo	1½	1⅞	.....
Mutual	....	5	.....
Matt France	1	1½	.....
Nipple Mountain	1¼	1½	.....
New Market	⅜	½	.....
Nugget	10¾	11	.....
Ophir	2¼	2½	.....
Orphan Bell	7	7½	.....
Oro Grande	....	....	.....
Raven Hill	....	....	.....
Railway Postal	....	5	.....
Ruth-Esther	....	5	.....
Star of the West	040	050	.....
Sacremento	3¾	3⅞	1000
Safety	....	5	.....
Shasta	¼	½	.....
Standard	⅓	⅝	.....
Tirasca	½	1	.....
Union Pacific	....	010	.....
Victor	3.50	4.00	.....
Victor Consolidated	....	....	.....
Virginia M	1½	1⅝	.....
World	1	1½	.....
Wheel of Fortune	¼	⅝	.....
Miscellaneous	....	....	38000
Miscellaneous.			
United Mines	4	5	.....
Antlers-Park Regent	1¼	1⅜	.....
Del Monte (Creede)	5¼	6	.....
San Fernando	....	010	.....
Colo. Heat & Fuel Co.	....	2.00	.....
Smuggler	....	1.50	.....
Total sales			51500

Current News.

It was decided yesterday to throw the doors of the Mining Exchange open to the general public during call hours from this time on.

The Pittsburg Evening Post contained a very complimentary little article one day last week, referring to the Colorado Springs Mining Exchange.

Total sales on 'Change yesterday were 83,050 shares, distributed among fourteen stocks. The total for the two days of the week is over 130,000 shares.

Off board sales reported yesterday were as follows: Consolidated, 15,000 at 3; Creede and Cripple Creek, 10,000 at 1⅝; Union, 1000 at 14¾, 1000 at 14⅞ and 1000 at 15.

The Colorado Midland has been authorized by Judge Caldwell to make a lease to the Argentum Juniata Mining company, at Aspen, to mine on the company's grounds.

Mr. Percy Hagerman was a visitor to camp last Saturday and took with him A. M. Odier and Piolet of Paris.

The New Moon lode, belonging to the Gold and Globe company, is turning in royalties at the rate of $100 per month.

There are rumors of a new and "open to all" stock exchange. The El Paso bank block is talked of as its location, but other details have not been decided upon.

Mr. Herman Griffin, the gentleman who visited Cripple Creek last week under the guidance of Mr. D. V. Donaldson, comes back highly pleased with our gold camp.

The week opened well on 'change with the sale of over 50,000 shares. The trading was so well distributed that no stock had over 5,000 sales at a call and 13 stocks were traded in.

Owing to the continual sickness of Editor Reinert, of the Denver Mining Record, he has left for the southern part of the State to rusticate for awhile. Here's good health and a speedy return to the genial Colonel.

The Lottie Gibson company have the ground of the Tiger and Lena claims surveyed for a patent. The claims are located within 2,000 feet of the Victor on Bull hill, and a receiver's receipt will be obtained as soon as possible.

The Gazette has been asked to correct the statement that the New Moon lode is turning in royalties to the Gold and Globe company at the rate of $100 per month. The error comes in the use of the word month which should read week.

The Wilson Claim on Bull hill, owned by the Free Coinage Mining company, is being actively worked by the lessees. The shaft is now 100 feet deep and drifting will soon be resumed. The drift on the Rising Sun, owned by the same company, shows steady improvement at the first level.

Mr. W. P. Bonbright left for London and Paris Sunday night and will be gone some time on important mining business. Messrs. Hall and Newberry leave on Tuesday next and will meet Mr. Bonbright on the other side of the water.

It is gratifying, and, perhaps, worthy of note that the four companies that have recently been well spoken of in The Gazette within the past few days, have shown remarkable strength on 'change with a rise in value of anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. They are the Gold and Globe, Consolidated, Mt. Rosa and Alamo.

Off board sales were quite numerous yesterday and towards night there was considerable activity after Consolidated as much as 2¼ being bid for it it was said though no sales were reported at so high a figure. The sales made were as follows: Consolidated, 10,000 at 1⅞; Creede and Cripple Creek, 5000 at 1½; Union, 1500 at 11¾ and 3500 at 11⅞.

The Victor mine now employs 100 men, the largest number ever on its pay roll, and development is being pushed, three drifts being driven night and day on the old vein and two drifts on the new vein. The output for March was 140 tons of the usual grade ore, while the output for April is estimated to be still greater. For a small vein this mine has had a phenomenal record.

The Black Bell on Beacon hill, made a shipment of four cars last week. The shaft is less than 40 feet deep, the vein being from 10 to 12 feet wide with only one wall. The mineral is found in the phonolite also in the seams and cleavages of the rock which often show free gold. The object of sending the rock to the smelter was to thoroughly test it.

Not content with making a grievous error regarding the total of last week's business of the Denver Exchange, the Mining and Engineering Journal repeats the dose again this week. Not only is the total for the past month's trading given as the week's total but the table is in no way altered from what it was in the previous week, though the date is altered to "Week ending April 12."

Mineral surveys approved by the United States surveyor general for Colorado during the week ending April 20: 9332, Leadville, Mistletoe; 9390, Pueblo, New Hope; 9392, Pueblo, Cedar Hill; 9384, Pueblo, Cliff, Cliff No. 2, and Buffalo lodes; 9407, Pueblo, Commonwealth; 9408, Denver, Hannibal; 9410, Pueblo, Gold Knob; 9417, Pueblo, First Chance; 9385, Pueblo, Wilson and Texas Jack lodes; 9420, Pueblo, Triumph.

The Union company has started work on the old McCroskey workings, on the Pike's Peak. About six or eight men will be worked to start with, and a contract will be let to sink the main shaft another 50 feet. The work is under the management of Mr. Hasey, who has been the superintendent for the company at camp for some time past.

A notable visitor in this city is Senator John Dern, late of Nebraska, but now of Salt Lake City, and owner of the famous Mercer mine, which is near the City of the Saints. This mine is producing at the rate of about $50,000 per month and must be something like the claims of Cripple Creek, as the Senator was kind enough to inform The Gazette that from six pounds of ore he recently took away from the mine he panned out $118 worth of gold and the tailings assayed $800 to the ton.

It is thought that the vein recently opened up in the Little Montana, on the Victor townsite, can easily be cut on the Mt. Rosa claim belonging to the company of that name. At the northern end of the property there is an 60-foot shaft and the vein will be tapped by cross-cutting from the bottom, which will be at a much greater depth than in the other claim. The Mt. Rosa company now have 14 sets of lessees at work and three other properties being worked under bond and lease, the latter calling for $60,000 in the aggregate.

The shaft on the Osborne lease of the Pike's Peak has been sunk 200 feet and a cross-cut driven 14 feet to the west intersected the vein, which averages two feet in width, and which assays from 10 to 30 ounces in gold, with less than one ounce in silver. Twenty nine pounds were recently shipped, for which the lessees received $303.25 net. The net proceeds from the smelter returns for March were $2,15.. This lease expires on or about July 1, and Mr. Osborne intends to take out all the ore about the 200 foot level. He is working 40 men to that end. Moreover, he cross-cut the claim for 300 feet.

The following is from The Engineering and Mining Journal: "The long expected mining stock boom has begun to send its scouts into the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. A few skirmishers arrived this week. The boom itself is expected later on. There was quite a flurry during the last hour of to-day's session, and several stocks underwent an advance. It was quite like the times of old and by contrast with the deadly dullness of late months it looked, or rather it sounded, like activity. Colonel James Lee, whose bovine

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

tendencies are well known, was heard to declare: "The washboard is broken and everything is on the square." This means in English that the transactions to-day were all legitimate, and would continue to be so. In other words, there are to be no more "washed" sales reported in order to simulate an activity which did not exist, for it is expected that enough bona fide business will be done to render unnecessary such practices. The "old guard," and that remains of the once numerous tribe of mining stock brokers, has been very much in evidence this week. They all believe in the coming boom. Of the newly listed stocks Mollie Gibson declined from $1.30 to $1, with sales of 3500 shares. Isabella was dealt in at the beginning of the week, and 2000 shares changed hands at 23 cents. Portland shows a solitary transaction of 500 shares at 71 cents."

The big strike made quite recently in the Gold King lode on Gold hill, and belonging to the Gold and Globe company, is at the east end of the claim. Those who have seen it within the past few days claim that it is the biggest thing yet opened up on Gold hill, if not in the whole camp. Up to the present writing the vein has been cut across to the distance of 17 feet and not yet has the other wall been found. Within five days of its discovery the company received royalties on a five-ton shipment of ore. An assay on the whole width of the vein is said to have returned $50 to the ton while a mill run on 15 feet of ore returned $35 to the ton. They are being worked by Messrs. Reed and Huntley, who have a lease on the east 500 feet of the claim. The present trend of the vein will take it through the White Elephant claim belonging to the Alamo company and probably through the Napoleon, Grace Greenwood and the Sarah B. Further good fortune would seem to be in store for the Gold King lode from the fact that the rich vein recently opened up in the Chance is running right towards the center of the claim which is being worked by the company.

LOCAL MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Corrected Daily by Robert H. Russell.

Oats—Texas, sacked, per 100 lb	$ 1 25
Colorado, sacked, per 100 lb	1 25
Corn—Sacked, per 100 lb	1 05
Corn and Oats chop, sacked, per 100 lb	1 25
Bran—Colorado, per ton	21 00
Kansas, per ton	16 00
Wheat—Feed, sacked, per 100 lb	1 00
Hay—Blue stem, per ton	13 00
Kansas, per ton	10 00
Flour—Colorado, per 100 lb	1 50

MEATS.

Steers—Prime	9
Good	8½
Cows—Prime	7
Good	6½
Hind quarters, steers	11 @12
Fore quarters, steers	6 @ 7
Hind quarters, cows	8 @ 9
Fore quarters, cows	4½@ 5½
Rounds, shanks on	7¾
Chucks and plates	5½
Chucks	6
Plates	5
Loins—No. 1	18
No. 2	16
No. 3	13
Ribs—No. 1	15
No. 2	13
No. 3	11
Mutton—Corn fed	8¾
Spring lambs	20
Calves, dog dressed, 100@140 lb	8½
Pork Loins—Long	
Short	7¾
Smoked Hams	10
Smoked Bacon—Wide	10½
Narrow	9¾
Bologna Sausage	6
Wiener Sausage	10
Beef Tongues, per dozen	4 00

PROVISIONS.

Corrected Daily by Coffey & Shafer.

Best Creamery butter	25
Second grade	22
Choice dairy butter	16@ 18
Strictly fresh eggs	12½
Ranch eggs	13½
Potatoes, per cwt	1 25
Cabbage, per cwt	1 50
Fancy apples, per barrel	7 50@6 50
Choice apples, per barrel	4 50
Sweet potatoes, per barrel	3 50
Dry onions, per cwt	2 00
Colorado comb honey, per lb	12½
Fancy lemons, per box	6 00
Choice lemons, per box	5 00@5 50
Oranges, Navel, per box	2 75
Best Seedlings, per box	1 75
Bananas, per bunch	2 25@2 75

POULTRY.

Dressed Turkeys, per pound	17
Dressed Hens, per pound	12½
Live hens, per dozen	4 50

OYSTERS.

Reported by W. F. McKeehan.

(Bulk.)

Standards, per gallon	$ 1 50
Selects, per gallon	1 50@1 75
Extra Selects, per gallon	1 75
New York Counts, per gal	2 00
New York Counts, per 1000	11 00

(Canned.)

Standard, per can	$ 30
Selects, per can	40
Extra Selects, per can	45
New York Counts, per can	50

French Press Opinions.

Paris, April 22.—The Temps says in a strongly worded leader on the terms of peace: "The treaty will constitute a permanent menace to the interests of Europe. It is a grave infringement on the rights of the powers whose possessions have a common frontier with China, and Europe will find it difficult to understand or forgive the one Western power that is selfishly hoarding aloof and thus destroying the efficacy of the peaceful intervention of the others."

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Susan T. Dunbar and Simeon J. Dunbar, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1892, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1892, in book 153, on page 432, convey to the undersigned, L. A. Giddings, of El Paso county, as trustee, and, in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county as successor in trust, the following described real estate, situated in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered seven (7) and eight (8) in block "K" in the Edward's addition to Colorado Springs, also lot number three (3) in block "T" in the Edward's addition to the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to E. W. Giddings, Sr., of their certain promissory note for the principal sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually from the date of said note until paid, and,

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case default is made in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said note or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, or of a breach of any of the covenants or agreements in said deed expressed, then at the election of the legal holder of said note, the whole of the principal sum secured by said deed of trust and the interest thereon shall at once become due and payable, anything in the said note to the contrary notwithstanding, and in that event the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act then the successor in trust shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest and taxes and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on said note of date Aug. 25, 1894, and of date Feb. 25, 1895, and the same is long since due and payable; and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the taxes upon the said property; and

Whereas, the holder of said note has elected and does hereby elect, that the whole of said principal sum and interest secured by said deed of trust shall at once become due and payable;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, L. A. Giddings, trustee aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then my successor in trust aforesaid, will on Monday, the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso and State aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, taxes, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust.

L. A. GIDDINGS,
Trustee

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County,
Successor in Trust.

J. B. M'INTYRE, Attorney for trustee.
First insertion March 21, 1895.
Last insertion April 18, 1895.

The above mentioned sale is hereby continued to, and will take place on Monday, May 6, at 10 a. m., at same place.

L. A. GIDDINGS, Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County
Successor in Trust.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, William Hall, grantor, did by deed of trust dated March 19th, 1891, and recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the County of El Paso Colorado, on the twentieth day of March, 1891, in book 75, at page 409, convey to William P. Bonbright, as trustee, the following described property, situate in said El Paso County, to-wit:

Lots 21 and 22 in Hewett's Addition to Colorado Springs, Colorado; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of said grantor's certain promissory note, dated March first, 1891, for the principal sum of one thousand seven hundred ($1,700.00) dollars payable to the order of J. Irvine Scott on the first day of March, 1896, with interest thereon at the rate of eight (8 per cent) per cent. per annum from the date thereof, payable semi-annually on the first day of September and March in each year; and,

Whereas, said trust deed provides that in case of default in the payment of principal or interest of said promissory note, or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect of said note, or of a breach of any covenant or agreement in said deed contained on the part of said grantor, then the whole of said principal sum and interest thereon to the time of sale may at once at the option of the legal holder of said note become due and payable, and the trustee shall on the application of the legal holder of said note sell and dispose of said premises at public auction in the manner, on the notice and at the place in said trust deed described—reference to which is hereby made for greater certainty—for the purpose of paying said note and all the interest due thereon to time of sale, together with all costs and expenses of this trust as in said deed provided; and

Whereas, said trust deed further provides that in case of the default, resignation, removal from Colorado, refusal, failure or inability of said William P. Bonbright to act as trustee, then the then acting Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, shall be his successor in trust, with all the title, power and authority of said trustee; and

Whereas, the said trustee named in said trust deed is unable to act as trustee on account of his temporary absence from the State, and by reason thereof the undersigned, F. W. Howbert, Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, has become his successor in trust; and

Whereas, default has been made and still continues in the payment of the semi-annual interest due March 1st, 1895, upon said note and by reason of said default the legal holder thereof has exercised said option and declared the whole of said indebtedness due and payable and has applied in writing to the undersigned successor in trust to sell and dispose of said premises as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned F. W. Howbert, County Clerk of said El Paso county, as successor in trust as aforesaid, by reason of the premises and by virtue of the power and authority vested in the undersigned successor in trust, by said trust deed, will on Wednesday the twenty-second day of May, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell and dispose of the above described property and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption therein of the said William Hall, his heirs and assigns, at public auction at the office of the County Clerk in the county of El Paso, Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said principal note and all interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note up to the time of sale, after first paying out of the proceeds of said sale all costs and expenses of this trust as in said deed of trust provided. Said sale will be subject to any and all unpaid taxes and assessments due on said property.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 18, 1895.

F. W. HOWBERT
Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado Successor in Trust.
First insertion April 18, 1895
Last insertion May 16, 1895

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas George W. Sharrock, of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, did, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1891, by his certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of the County of El Paso, on the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1891, in book 73, on page 442, of the records of said county, convey to A. L. Lawton as trustee certain real estate situate in the Town of Green Mountain Falls, County of El Paso and State of Colorado, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Lots thirty-eight (38) and thirty-nine (39) in block seventeen (17), in Addition two (2) in the Town of Green Mountain Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of his one certain promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., three years after the date thereof for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars ($1,600.00), with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum from date until paid.

Whereas, the said deed of trust provides that in case of the default of the payment of said note or any part thereof according to its tenor and effect, then the said trustee may sell the said premises at any time thereafter upon giving notice by an advertisement published for four weeks in any newspaper then published in said county of El Paso, that he will sell the premises herein conveyed at public auction at a day and hour to be by him fixed, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, for cash to the highest and best bidder, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of all of the principal of said note and of the interest thereon from the 21st day of February, A. D. 1894, and

Whereas, the said George W. Sharrock departed this life on or about the first day of October, A. D. 1894, and the County Court of said El Paso county, has had charge of the estate of the said George W. Sharrock since his said decease, and

Whereas, the said promissory note with interest thereon due was on the 11th day of March A. D. 1895, proved and allowed by the said County Court of El Paso county, as a claim against the estate of the said George W. Sharrock for the purpose of foreclosing this said deed of trust and paying said claim being the note and interest above mentioned, by sale of the premises above described, and

Whereas, more than one year has elapsed since the date of the decease of the said George W. Sharrock.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, A. L. Lawton, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., the legal holder of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority and power in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, and in pursuance to the provisions thereof, will on Monday, the 29th day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and State of Colorado sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying the said note and the interest thereon, as well as the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated, March 28, 1895.

A. L. LAWTON, Trustee.
First insertion March 28, 1895.
Last insertion April 25, 1895.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO SELL REAL ESTATE BY GUARDIAN.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In District Court.

To All Whom it may Concern:

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned, guardian of Edna F. Bancroft, George H. Bancroft and Hugh L. R. Bancroft, minor children of H. L. Bancroft deceased, to apply to the Honorable District Court of the Fourth Judicial district, sitting in and for the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, for an order for the sale of the following described real estate belonging to the said minors, situate, lying and being in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, and described as follows, to-wit: Undivided one-half interest in and to lot numbered one (1), in block numbered two (2), in West Bluff addition to the city of Colorado Springs; lots numbered twenty-one (21) and twenty-five (25), in block numbered one hundred and sixty-one (161), in the town of Colorado City.

And that said application will be made to said court or to the Honorable Horace G. Lunt, one of the judges thereof, on Monday, the sixth (6th) day of May, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, at which time and place you may appear and object to said application and petition if you see fit so to do.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., April 9, A. D. 1895.

EMILY G. BANCROFT,
Guardian of Edna F. Bancroft, George H. Bancroft and Hugh L. R. Bancroft, Minor Children of H. L. Bancroft, deceased.

H. K. WING, Attorney for Petitioner
First publication April 11, 1895.
Last publication April 25, 1895.

STRAYED NOTICE

Colorado Springs, April 16, 1895.

On about October 1st, 1894, a Roan steer about three years old, marked with two crops on each ear and some kind of a brand on hip broke into my pasture. I hereby give notice that if he is not claimed before October 1, 1895, I will proceed to sell for keeping. Brookside Farm, 3½ miles southwest on Cheyenne Road.

J. C. HOLMES.

The Rio Grande is the only line operating a through service of Pullman sleepers to Cripple Creek. Leave Colorado Springs 11:50 p. m.; arrive Cripple Creek 6 a. m.

Literary Department.

THE TSAR PEACE KEEPER.

The Macmillans have published a life of Alexander III, the Tsar Peace-keeper, as he has been happily called, which is the first attempt at biography of that remarkable man which we have seen. It is written by Mr. Charles Lowe, who was for a time the Russian correspondent of the London Times, and who was therefore in a position to know a good deal about what was going on in Russia during the reign of the late monarch.

This is not a satisfactory biography. The author has really not attempted thorough work. His book is rather a collection of impressions and of anecdotes than a serious biography. A great deal of it is made up of extracts from the writings of Mr. "Lanin" and other nihilists and of reported utterances of various persons taken at second hand and consequently without much value. What Mr. Lowe has seen himself, like the coronation of the Tsar, he describes well and with a good deal of picturesque detail but the description of state functions is not just what we want in a biography.

We have never yet seen a good biography that was written by a man not at all in sympathy with his subject. We [illegible] mean by this to imply that a good biographer must necessarily be an apologist or a panegyrist; but he must be able to appreciate the motives of the man he is writing about; and unless he [illegible] to acknowledge that the motives, and [illegible] the actions, are good, [illegible] the man is hardly worth [illegible] about.

[illegible] Tsar of Russia is worth writing [illegible] from the position he occupies. [illegible] believes, with Mr. Lowe, that [illegible] bad ruler, it may be his duty to [illegible] the world about it. [illegible] we must take to be Mr. Lowe's [illegible] for writing such a book as this. [illegible] from beginning to end, the book is an attack on the Tsar. He is [illegible] in every way possible. Even [illegible] his biographer is willing to acknowledge [illegible] that his motives were good, [illegible] at the same time that his [illegible] was weak. He is represented as a [illegible] for the post that he occupied, utterly unable to govern even [illegible] men wisely, and therefore entirely out of place as the ruler of a hundred millions. Whatever good is mentioned about him is incidental, and all [illegible] of his reign and there were [illegible] them to be sure, are accented [illegible] as prominent as possible. He [illegible] is the there st persecutor [illegible] as entirely under the [illegible] bad men who used him [illegible] According to [illegible] his reign was one long [illegible] of Nihilists.

[illegible] the name of Peace-keeper, Mr. [illegible] no credit to Alexander. [illegible] kept the peace because he had [illegible] the war with Turkey and did [illegible] He was not naturally brave [illegible] was he anything of a soldier or a [illegible] although he was bred to the profession of arms. In fact, Mr. Lowe insinuates, if he does not say directly, that the Tsar did not like war because [illegible] was a coward.

We can stand a certain amount of unfavorable criticism of a man by his biographer but when it becomes bitter, and seems to be actuated by personal hatred, we do not like it, and must come to the conclusion that the view which is presented is unfair.

If anybody wants a life of the Tsar for controversial purposes, to prove that he was a bad man, or a weak man, or a cruel man, or for support for the actions of anarchists and nihilists, this book may be found of use, but we give the reader fair warning that it is not a fair history of the life of Alexander III.

LITERARY NOTES.

M. Paul Bourget is engaged at Cannes upon his new novel, "En Marche."

The will of the late Professor Blackie leaves $20,000 for a Modern Greek library in the University of Edinburgh.

"Miss Braddon" (Mrs. Maxwell) has just become a widow. Thirty-five years ago Mr. Maxwell started "Temple Bar."

The Book-Buyer for April appears in a new spring dress, which is extremely attractive. The matter contained in this number is of special worth and interest.

Dresden promises to become the literary center of Germany, so far as the "fin de siecle" novelists of the Fatherland are concerned. Sudermann has removed there, so have Gerhart Hauptmann and Paul Lindau. Herr Falda, the author of William II's "bete-noir," "Der Talisman," will follow them.

Harper's Young People is always as interesting as it can be, to boys and girls of all ages; but the current number is a special double number, and no boy or girl should be without it. No parent who wants to make the most delightful and useful present to his children can go astray who gives them a subscription to The Young People.

Our first envoy to Japan, who negotiated the treaty on which all others since (until their revision in 1894 and '95) have been based, saw many things in old Japan never to be seen again. Fortunately, Mr. Townsend Harris kept a journal of his adventures and triumphs. This, edited by Dr. William Elliot Griffis, with a biography and portrait, will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A new work by M. Huysmans is appearing in Paris this month. It is entitled "En Route." The scene is laid in a Trappist monastery, and the extravagant austerities of "La Trappe" are sure to be brought out by the author of "La-bas." M. Huysmans was originally a Belgian. He was one of the five young Zola disciples who wrote the "Soirees de Meudon." Meudon is where Zola's country place is located. Other disciples included in the five were MM. Guy de Maupassant and Paul Alexis.

The Basis is the name of a new journal of citizenship. Its editor is Albion W. Tourgee, and it is printed by the Citizens' Publishing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The Basis stands for public peace, personal security, equal right, justice to all, good laws, good government, national prosperity, and improved conditions. The journal is put forth in attractive size, paper, and type, and its editorials are, as might be expected, timely, vigorous, and to the point.

Mr. Kipling tells this story, which we take from The Bookman: "One day I was sitting in my bachelor study in London, when suddenly a gentleman appeared at the door unannounced, followed by two young ladies. 'Is this Rudyard Kipling?' inquired the gentleman. 'Yes,' I answered. I turned round. 'Girls, this is Rudyard Kipling.' 'And is this where you write?' he continued. 'Yes,' I replied. 'Girls, this is where he writes.' And before I had time to offer them tea, said Mr. Kipling, they were gone, girls and all. I suppose they had all literary London to do in that way."

LONGFELLOW'S YOUTH.

He Was Brought Up in an Atmosphere of Culture.

In the first ten years of the nineteenth century there were born in New England five of the foremost authors of America. Emerson and Hawthorne were four and three years older than Longfellow. Whittier and Holmes were respectively ten months and two years younger. As they grew up and began to write and got to know one another these authors became friends, and their friendship lasted with their lives. One after another they all gained fame; and although not the greatest of the five, perhaps, Longfellow was always the most popular. Not merely in the United States and Great Britain, but in Canada and Australia and India and wherever the English language is spoken, there were readers in plenty for the gentle, the manly, the beautiful verses of Longfellow.

His mother's father had been a general in the revolutionary army. His mother's brother (after whom he was named) had been an officer in the American navy, losing his life in Preble's attack on Tripoli. His father, once a member of Congress, was one of the leading lawyers of Portland. And it was in that pleasant Maine city that Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born, on February 27, 1807. There he passed his childhood. There he got that liking for the sea and for ships and for sailors which was to give a salt-water savor to so many of his ballads. There, as he grew to boyhood, he browsed amid the books of his father's ample library, feeling his love for literature steadily growing.

He was a school-boy of twelve when the first numbers of Irving's 'Sketch-Book' appeared, and he read it "with ever-increasing wonder and delight, spell-bound by its pleasant humor, its melancholy tenderness, its atmosphere of reverie." A few months before the 'Sketch-Book' began, Bryant had published his "Thanatopsis," and others of his earlier poems followed soon; so the school-boy in Portland came under the influence of Bryant's poetry almost at the same time he felt the charm of Irving's prose. When he was only thirteen the young Longfellow began to write verses of his own, some of which were printed in the newspapers. He was only fourteen when he passed the entrance examinations of Bowdoin college, where he was to have Hawthorne as a classmate.

Long before his college course was over he had made up his mind to become a man of letters. In his last year at Bowdoin, being then eighteen, he wrote to his father: "I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature, my whole soul burns for it, and every earthly thought centers in it." But here in America, in 1825, no man could hope to support himself by prose and verse. Fortunately, just then a professorship of modern languages was founded in Bowdoin, and the position was offered to Longfellow, with permission to spend several years in Europe fitting himself for his duties. He accepted eagerly; and his sojourn in France and Spain, in Italy and Germany, made him master of the four great European languages with their marvelous literature. He studied hard and wrote little while he was away. At last, in 1829, being then twenty-two, he returned to his native land and settled down to teach his fellow-countrymen what he had learned abroad.—(Prof. Brander Matthews in St. Nicholas for April.

A Shrewd Rejoinder by Lincoln.

But among the various incidents of the conference the world will probably longest remember that recorded by Alexander H. Stephens, one of the three commissioners, who, afterward writing of the event, said that Mr. Hunter made a long reply to the President's refusal to recognize another government inside of that of which he alone was President by receiving ambassadors to treat for peace. "Mr. Hunter," says Stephens, "referred to the correspondence between King Charles I and his Parliament as a trustworthy precedent of a constitutional ruler treating with rebels. Mr. Lincoln's face then wore that indescribable expression which generally preceded his hardest hits, and he remarked: 'Upon questions of history I must refer you to Mr. Seward, for he is posted in such things, and I do not pretend to be bright. My only distinct recollection of the matter is that Charles lost his head.' That settled Mr. Hunter for a while."—(Noah Brooks in The Century for April.

Public Influence of American Women.

Women in the United States may within a few years find the ballot and the political sphere added to their present range of duties. But whether they participate directly in politics or not, it ought to be perfectly evident that social and political influence is everywhere measured by intelligence, attention, sympathy and character. It happens that American women have more time to read, think and concern themselves about the education of children and the best welfare of the neighborhood in which they live than American men; and as an inevitable consequence the American women are entering into a constantly increasing exercise of dominant influence. It is altogether possible that the American women, unlike their sisters in England, may come to the conclusion that they can accomplish quite as much for the welfare of society, and the salvation of the State, without the ballot as with it. But, let us add, it is as certain as anything that lies in the early future that the rapid growth of American women in practical influence must of necessity put the whole responsibility in their own hands for the decision of the question whether they will or will not choose to exercise the elective franchise. It will come to be understood that if men alone do the voting, it will be for the sole reason that women prefer to have it so. It will also be understood that men are voting in the capacity of those who do an errand, or exercise a minor trust on good behavior. Whether the movement for woman suffrage is gaining or losing, is difficult to judge. The lower house of the New York Legislature has this season passed a bill authorizing the submission to the voters of an amendment striking the word "male" out of the constitution of the State; but it is not considered probable that the amendment will actually reach the stage of submission. The Massachusetts Legislature, on the other hand, has by a large majority refused to admit women to the municipal suffrage. The lower house of the Maine Legislature, however, has given a good majority in favor of this same proposition.—(From "The Progress of the World," April Review of Reviews.

College Oratory.

Those who are inclined to cavil at our American university life have, it must be confessed, found some excuse for their sneers and criticisms in certain extreme manifestations of the athletic tendency. But to imagine that our colleges have reached a stage where athletics is the only absorbing pursuit of the student body, is to avoid an acquaintance with the facts. As against the interest in athletics, there may be adduced the genuine enthusiasm for the study of public questions for college journalism, and particularly for competitive debating, that may now be found in a large number of the best institutions. The Western colleges and universities have always been particularly devoted to the development of oratorical talent and facility in debate. Intercollegiate, oratorical contests in the Western States have had a marked influence upon the subsequent careers of hosts of young men. Recent Congresses have had among their brightest speakers several Western gentlemen who won their first spurs as prize orators in the intercollegiate contests. It is enough to mention such brilliant exemplars of oratory as Mr. Dolliver of Iowa, Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, and Mr. Bryan of Nebraska. A great number of others, who have come easily to the forefront in the Western State Legislatures and in High State offices, could easily be named.—(From "The Progress of the World," April Review of Reviews.

How Tesla Creates Light.

Between us and the sun stretches the tenuous, sensitive ether, and every sensation of light that the eye experiences is caused by the effect of five hundred trillions of waves every second impressed on the ether by the molecular energy of the sun traveling along it rhythmically. If the waves have a lower frequency than this five hundred trillions, they will chiefly engender heat. In our artificial methods of getting light we imitatively agitate the ether so poorly that the waves our bonfires set up rarely get above the rate at which they become sensible to us in heat, and only a few waves attain the right pitch or rapidity to cause the sensation of light. At the upper end of the keyboard of vibration of the ether is a high, shrill and yet inaudible note—light—which we want to strike and to keep on striking; but we fumble at the lower, bass end of the instrument all the time, and never touch that topmost note without wasting the largest part of our energy on the intermediate ones, which we do not at all wish to touch. Light (the high note) without heat (the lower notes) is the desideratum. * * * * *

Now, Mr. Tesla takes his currents of high frequency and high potential, subjects the incandescent lamp to them, and, skipping some of those intermediate wasteful heat stages of lower wave vibration experienced in the old methods, gets the ether-charged molecules more quickly into the intensely agitated condition necessary to yield light. Using his currents, produced electro-magnetically, as we have seen, to load each fugitive molecule with its charge, which it receives and exercises electrostatically, he gets the ether medium into a state of excitement in which it seems to become capable of almost anything.—(Thomas Commerford Martin, in The Century for April.

The Doctrine of Needs.

The substance of all of Mr. Balfour's argument lies in the prominence which he gives to human needs in the constitution of the universe, which he assumes must in some way or other at some time satisfy those needs. By the very constitution of our being, he argues, we seem practically driven to assume a real world in correspondence with our ordinary judgments and perceptions. A harmony of some kind between our inner selves and the universe, of which we form part, is assumed in every belief we entertain in phenomena, and he only asks that a similar harmony should be provisionally assumed between that universe and the other elements in our nature which are of a later and more uncertain, but not of a more ignoble growth. It may be said that this is all assumption, but Mr. Balfour replies that the whole of modern science at its last resort is based upon assumption, and that the moment we look into the more or less deceptive appearance of things, we come at once upon a multitude of mysteries, invisible, impalpable entities or hypotheses, which every man of science postulates, but which no man of science can explain. As it is necessary for the scientist to postulate the idea of heat, space, form, matter, motion, it is necessary for a scientific mind working in a region not less real, and equally mysterious, to require the assumption of the existence of a real authority operating in the affairs of the world.—(From "The Foundations of Belief," by W. T. Stead, in the April Review of Reviews.

A BALLAD OF MIDDAY GHOSTS.

They come and smile, and sigh and go,
Through all this noisy wilderness;
Flitting flashlike, or stepping slow,
Unseen, unknown, they thread the press.
Speaking true words, though now speechless,
Walking with me on soundless feet,
I hourly feel the still caress
Of ghosts that walk the midday street.

These know them not, this flying rush
Of bright eyed, pale cheeked younger men;
My dim eyes see them through the crush.
Daily they're more within my ken.
Daily the time is nearer when
Once more on equal terms we'll meet,
And I shall also wander then,
A ghost that walks the midday street.

Arthur, who toured abroad with me,
And Ned, no dearer friend I knew;
And all those lads in blue, when we
Marched to the war in sixty-two;
And by me, as she used to do,
As fond, as faithful and as sweet,
She walks and waits till I go, too,
The ghosts that walk the midday street.

L'ENVOI.

I loitered late, but near the gate,
That swung their quicker steps to greet,
Longer, a little longer, wait,
Dear ghosts that walk the midday street.
—New York Sun.

An excellent quality of illuminating gas has been made from peat.

DIME NOVEL BEADLE.

HE WAS A REVOLUTIONIST IN THE LITERARY FIELD.

How He Started the Salmon Backed "Dimers" That Had Such a Big Run Thirty Years Ago—Notable Authors Who Wrote Stories For Beadle.

A man died almost unnoticed the other day in New York who was, in his prime, a revolutionist in the literary field. I refer to the publisher, Erastus F. Beadle, the father of the cheap novel. Those of us whose memory reaches back to the times before the civil war will recall the fact that the 25 and 50 cent novel was the rule in those days, and the cost of paper and printer's ink, which went up with everything else, soon accustomed the novel reader to the idea of paying even $1 or more for his treat.

But through all the Beadle dime novel had its own. It was a little salmon covered duodecimo, rarely illustrated inside, but often with a startling picture underneath the title. In an informal chat with a visitor about ten years ago, Mr. Beadle told most entertainingly the story of his venture in publishing. The idea of the dime novel occurred to him, he said, in 1859, and he began to act upon it in 1860.

"The state of the book market then," he went on, "was peculiar. Every one was publishing books with thick paper and wide margins—trying to see how little they could give their readers for $1 or $1.50. Publishers exchanged books and took back such as were not sold. Well, I took the other tack, and thought I would see how much I could give for 10 cents—cash sales, no credit. Every one said the project would fail, but it didn't.

"We first published dime song books, cook books, etiquette books, etc., which we bound in salmon colored cover. No 'yellow covered dimes' were ever sent out by me—the color was salmon. The yellow covered ones were imitations and were a bad lot. Well, after awhile I started the dime novel. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens was the author of the first one—'Malaeska'—a prize story published 10 years ago in The Ladies' Companion. I paid her $250 for the right to reprint the story. We sold 50,000 copies right off and then 30,000."

Mr. Beadle had an editor in his employ named Victor who used to pass upon manuscripts, order special work and the like, just as the editor of a literary weekly or monthly would do it. He was as interested as his chief in recalling their joint undertaking.

"The authors who wrote for us," said he, "were notable persons in their way. We had, for instance, one book by a man who was once a member of the Ohio legislature, another by an ex-governor of the same state. He never wrote us a bad line. Edward S. Ellis—you know him?—wrote us our most popular novel. He was a Methodist, and he went to his minister to know whether he could write a dime novel. He was a schoolteacher in Trenton and was not 21 when he wrote his first 'dime,' for which he got $85. That was 'Seth Jones.'"

"Yes, I remember," broke in Mr. Beadle, unable to restrain his enthusiasm, "we plastered the country with 'Who is Seth Jones?' and when the excitement ran high we answered the question with that picture you see on that cover—'I'm Seth Jones.' We sold 60,000 copies of that story right off."

"These novels," Mr. Victor continued, "introduced either historical or local characters. They followed right after Cooper's tales, which suggested them. Mrs. A. M. Dennison wrote historic fiction. Judge Ware Hall of Ohio wrote 'The Slave Sculptor,' a story of Mexico in Montezuma's time—good names. Then there was Clara Augusta. She was a Maine lady and a clever writer. E[illegible]is wrote exclusively for us, and we have paid him as high as $250 for a novel of 40,000 words.

"Why, we paid better, in proportion to the quantity of matter we accepted, than The Atlantic Monthly. Our stories were very popular, and our yellow covered rivals—bad books—began to spring up. What did we do then? Oh, we had to kill a few more Indians than we used to, but we held our own against them. Ours were stories of exciting adventure only; there was nothing bad about them. See this article in The North American Review for July, 1864, wherein they are described and criticised. They are pronounced 'exceptionally moral,' and they 'do not even obscurely pander to vice or excite passions.' The so called 'cheap libraries' have sent these old style dime novels into the background, though we keep a stock of the best ones on hand still.

"You ask about Mayne Reid? We have a list of his works. He would have sunk into obscurity if we hadn't sustained him. He has written certainly 50 stories and sketches for us. He was working for us exclusively for eight or nine years. We made a double number of his 'Scalp Hunters,' one of his most popular stories, reprinting it at his request. He retained, of course, the English rights in his works. We never paid him less than $600 for a story; that was the standard price, though we may have paid him more at times.

"I remember he brought his 'White Squaw' down here one morning and said he must have $700 for it, and we gave him a check without reading the manuscript, which contained only about 50,000 words. Reid was always in trouble financially, but he was a prolific writer, and when he got hard up he would dash off sketch after sketch and come down here with his pockets stuffed. Here is a lot of his manuscript now that has never been printed on this side."—Kate Field's Washington.

As They Saw It.

It is noticeable that blind people generally talk as if they had the use of their eyes. A political discussion between two blind men wound up in this fashion:

"I don't look at it the way you do."

"I see you don't. But I've had my eyes opened."

"So've I mine, and I don't think I shall see you pulling the wool over them either."—Youth's Companion.

A Divorce In Six Days.

A divorce has been secured in Barton county, Mo., and with it $6,000 alimony in six days from the filing of the petition.

MECCA BY STEALTH.

[illegible] WAS [illegible] THAT A FRENCHMAN SAW THE HOLY CITY.

M. Gervais Courtellemont Made the Perilous Journey on a Mission For the Governor of Algiers—The Second Frenchman to Make the Trip and Return Alive.

M. Gervais Courtellemont told the Geographical society in Paris of his visit to the holy city on a mission intrusted to him by the governor general of Algeria. This gentleman is the author of a series of illustrated works on Mussulman countries, and he was very glad of the opportunity to become acquainted with the center of the Mohammedan world. Only one Frenchman before him has visited Mecca and returned in safety.

"Last year," he said, "the governor general of Algeria intrusted me with a mission to the grand sherif of Mecca. I succeeded in my difficult enterprise, and I owe my success to my companion, Hadj Akli, who has long been in the service of France, and has made 21 pilgrimages to Mecca. When we embarked at Suez, I was dressed in the garb of a poor Mussulman, and I mingled as one of them with my brother pilgrims. There were merchants from Medina, a devout company from Aleppo, camel drivers from Nedj, and even slaves. I became very well acquainted with many of my comrades during the three days on the steamer before we reached Jidda. Here debark every year the innumerable pilgrims who come by the sea route. I had barely landed when I was arrested by a Turkish policeman during the momentary absence of my comrade. He plied me with questions, which I answered in good Arabic, and, as my passport was all right, he let me go. I found, however, that I was under suspicion. No one invited me to breakfast or dinner, which is a very bad sign in a Mohammedan country.

"Finally one of the residents, Si Ali, asked me to dine with him, and I nearly spoiled everything by my awkwardness at the table. Hadj Akli had little patience with me. His remarks when he got me alone were not encouraging.

"'You are scarcely intelligent,' he said. 'You do not know how to behave at the table. You will not live to see Mecca.'

"My host, Si Ali, was not more hopeful in his remarks. 'You have broken bread with me,' he said, 'and I am your friend. But do not try to go to Mecca. The sands of the desert are white with the bones of those like you who have tried to reach our holy city. You are throwing yourself into the fire. Allah forbids suicide.'"

The traveler said, however, that he was a good Mohammedan, and that if Allah wished to destroy him in the desert it was his fate. The next day Si Ali assisted him in his religious exercises and expressed himself as little satisfied with his manner of reciting the morning prayer. He was kind enough to assist for two days in the novice's education, and then M. Courtellemont set out for the holy city. His departure was hurried by the fact that he was exciting more and more suspicion. He did not pretend to be anything but a new convert, but even as a novice he was regarded as rather green. So he was glad to get away from Jidda. He made a forced march to Mecca, during which he suffered intensely from the night cold, for he was mounted half naked on a donkey, and his head was shaven and bare. His best friends would not have recognized him. His comrades on the journey, who had not thought it necessary to manifest so much religious zeal, were well wrapped in ample clothing.

"At break of day," said the traveler, "I entered the holy city of Islam. A cloud of pigeons flew around me, and even obstructed my path, and I trembled for fear of treading on them. This would be a very grave offense, for they are held in the highest veneration by the people of Mecca. I lost no time in repairing to the great mosque to make my first devotions. The first ceremony, the Tuaf, is to make seven times the circuit of the Caaba, or Bit Allah, House of God, reciting prayers in a loud voice. The Caaba is an edifice in the form of a cube, each side about 40 feet wide and 50 feet high. It is covered with a veil of black silk, with a splendid golden border about four feet wide running around the top, on which are reproduced verses from the Koran.

"After I had made the seven circuits of the Caaba at a rapid pace I was at liberty to embrace the black stone. This stone is about the height of a man, and is set into one of the angles of the Caaba. When the lips are touched to it, it does not give the cold sensation of marble. For protection the most of it is incased in solid silver, and, according to usage, I threw my arms around this glistening covering while I kissed the sacred stone.

"A more arduous ceremonial, the Sai, was to follow. I was required to travel seven times at a very rapid pace over the road between the sacred porticoes Safa and Merua, a total distance of 4½ miles, reciting prayers all the while in a high voice. The ceremony is in memory of the anguish of Hagar when she sought in vain for water for her little son, who was perishing of thirst. The pilgrim is required to make this journey before he is permitted to drink of the miraculous water of the well of Zem-Zem, to which the angel Gabriel directed the despairing Hagar.'"

Among the interesting things he saw was the ruins of a building erected not long ago for the purpose of disinfecting the clothing of pilgrims as they arrived in the city. The idea was given up as impracticable, and the building was torn down.

"How could they expect," asks M. Courtellemont, "to disinfect the clothing of more than 250,000 pilgrims in a little building that was only 35 by 40 feet square? And why did they erect such an establishment in the city itself, when their sole purpose was to protect the city from epidemics?"

So Mecca continues to be one of the greatest of centers from which the plague of cholera spreads in all directions.—Paris Letter.

Cradle of Indian Babies.

When you go through an Indian camp, you can see red and green sacks standing against the sides of the tepees, carried on the backs of little girls by means of a blanket which is fastened at the waist with a broad leather belt, or being rocked to and fro by the wind in the boughs of cottonwood trees. These sacks are Indian cradles. Sometimes, if the camp is going on a long journey in search of game or for water, or to escape a war party, two of these sacks are fastened together by stout straps and swung over the back of a pony, one dangling on each side, like the baskets on a pack mule. But as a rule the horses are left for the men and boys to ride, and the papooses are either carried by the girls or packed away on a "travoise," which is the only wagon the Indians have.—New York World.

THE TATTLER.

Mme. Patti usually sleeps with a silk scarf around her neck.

Mrs. Jennie June Croly is now president of the American Federation of Women's Clubs.

One of Mrs. Levi P. Morton's very swell gowns is of white satin, embroidered in pearls and trimmed with point lace.

Mme. Hissa Ohyama, wife of the Japanese minister at Vienna, has joined the Roman Catholic church, with her husband's consent.

Miss Mamie Powderly of Randolph, Mass., is assistant private secretary to Lady Henry Somerset and has gone to England with her.

The fact that 14 horses for Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt have arrived at Newport is taken as an indication that she is going to live in her marble palace there.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, upon the third finger of her right hand, wears an enormous solitaire diamond, weighing 10 carats. The setting is very simple, showing as little gold as possible.

There is a colored girl in Augusta who writes her name as follows: "Miss Lizzie Lee Flower of the Country Pink of the Four Mile Post Honor Elizabeth Laura Jones Mary Lou Ashley Busa Viney George Smith."

Mrs. Audenreid, mother of Countess Divonne, who voluntarily exiled herself from her home here during the visit of her titled daughter, has returned and opened up her house in Washington.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor may be said to have the athletic fever. She rides horses—this probably being her favorite sport. Then she rides the bicycle, going often when home for a morning spin over the fine roads of the park.

Miss Margaret Benson, daughter of the archbishop of Canterbury, is about to follow in the footsteps of two of her brothers and enter the thorny paths of literature. Miss Benson is clever, essentially feminine and charmingly sympathetic.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is not insane, as reported recently. Her physician declares that there is no change in her condition, except that she is in better health than usual. She spends much of her time outdoors, visiting freely her friends and neighbors.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt is extremely fond of rubies. Upon her left hand she wears a most magnificent one, weighing eight carats. Unlike most rings of the kind, it is not set in diamonds, but, with its circle of plain gold, it looks like a veritable flame of fire.

The Duchess of Devonshire is pretty well fixed. She is mistress of eight magnificent country seats and town houses, a chateau in France, a villa on the Riviera and has a daughter married to a man who bears three dukedoms—Hamilton, Brandon and Chatelherault. She herself has been twice led to the altar by a duke.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher will move on May 1 from her modest flat in Orange street, near Plymouth church, Brooklyn, to the old frame building in Orange and Hicks streets which had been the old home of the family many years before Mr. Beecher's death. The owner says Mrs. Beecher can live there till she goes to a better world.

JEWEL AND GEM.

Lorgnettes are now wreathed in enamel flowers.

The new belt buckles are set effectively with barbaric gems.

Light pearl necklaces of several rows, held together by diamond bars, are still very fashionable.

A graceful bracelet shows a succession of rings, of a rippling character, in chased gold, with a garland of flowers formed of precious stones running through them.

A corsage garniture, consisting of jeweled gold stalks symmetrically arranged, with flowers of varicolored stones or of diamonds spreading about the stalks, is very elegant.

Some brooches consist of a miniature portrait framed with finely worked gold of three tints, yellow, red and green, with pear shaped pearls hanging on each side, and one at the top, on a motif in pierced work.

An artistic sterling silver brooch just offered bears in relief the head of Trilby, surmounted by the dainty cap of the blanchisseuse de fin. Surrounding it is a raised scroll border, in which appear the heads of the Laird, Taffy, Little Billee and Svengali.—Jewelers' Circular.

TART OPINIONS.

The woman with a purpose is a lamentable accident.—Mark Fallon.

Most seekers after pleasure usually pay for a gallon and get only a pint.—Reginald de Koven.

The gilded youth of the present generation is generally bound with brass.—Susan B. Anthony.

Slander is the result of a garrulous gossip telling more than she knows.—Miss Winnie Davis.

Because a young woman wears wings on her hat is no sign that she's an angel.—Ida Gasling Pentecost.

The amateur who knows all about a horse is the chap who thinks he can run a newspaper better than the editor.—Mark Twain.

If you have a secret sorrow, don't give it away. Under the circumstances, your selfishness will be overlooked.—John Kendrick Bangs.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

A CLEAR STATEMENT OF MRS. DUNBAR'S IDEAS.

A Paper Read Before the Daughters of the American Revolution on Washington's Birthday—How the Facts of Our History May Be Made Impressive.

To the Editor of The Gazette.

During the past week I have heard many criticisms upon the studies pursued by the children in our schools, and if this was only the "Woman's edition" of The Gazette I might give a detailed account of the changes desired. However, I will only mention the one upon which there seems to be the most feeling—American history.

Now, it may not be known generally that there is a society of the Daughters of the American Revolution here in Colorado Springs, and that the public were invited to the meeting held Feb. 22, in the Coburn library. At this meeting Mrs. Dunbar was asked to prepare a paper upon "How this Society can Co-operate with the Teachers of the Public Schools in Their Efforts to have the School Children Observe National Holidays and Birthdays of Patriots?" which was so admirable in its spirit of patriotism and so well shows Mrs. Dunbar's feelings regarding our country that I have obtained her permission to have it given to the public, believing it could do us all good. EMMA H. ELDREDGE.

Mrs. Dunbar's Paper.

"How can this society co-operate with the teachers of the public schools in their efforts to have the school children observe national holidays and birthdays of patriots?"

Anyone interested in the welfare of our public schools greets with pleasure any suggestion of co-operation between the teachers of our schools and the outside world for, in a greater degree than many realize, is the world outside the schoolhouse door a stranger to the life within; so much so that, were it a part of my subject, I feel sure that many of you here this afternoon would be surprised, if not interested, in hearing of the details of a teacher's life through one school week.

I am practically a stranger to the workings and objects of this society in whose name I have been asked to speak; but I presume I may be allowed to take a common sense view of my subject from the teacher's side, and make a few suggestions as to what such a society here could do to help the teacher to make history a useful and valued study to the child.

Within the past few years much has been done throughout the country to improve methods of instruction in all branches of study, and in no line has that improvement been more marked than in the study and teaching of history. One of these advantages is in the effort to have the pupil himself an active participant in the observance of our national holidays, and birthdays of patriots. Doubtless at this moment there is in the mind of each of us the thought that "Young America" needs no outside incentive to an active part in the proper celebration of our national birthday. Yet with the very young American the teacher puts forth considerable effort to give him a correct and patriotic idea of what the day means. On our school calendar the national holidays are red letter days. To some of the children they are red letter days simply because they are holidays, but I will venture to say that we have not a public school teacher in the city who does not try to impress upon the pupil such a day's full meaning; and not only are these days and the birthdays of patriots celebrated, but also those of our nation's most noted poets and writers. Stories of historical interest of the day or of the men are told the children in the lower grades, commemorative songs are sung and pieces spoken. Among the older children the exercises are more elaborate, original written work taking a prominent place. Such days are always enjoyed by pupils and friends who often accept the invitation extended them by the teachers to witness the special exercises. They are of the nature of recentions to the children.

We, in Colorado Springs, come from all sections of the Union and among us there must be many daughters of the American Revolution like myself not a member of the society, but born on historic ground and whose ancestors took an active part in one way or another against the British. We each and all know that the particular spot of our country from which we sprang is most dear and important to us. To me the early events of the war are most prominent because all the length of my native town is marked by memorial stones and tablets, and several old buildings still stand with bullet holes made by the British on their retreat from Concord and Lexington. It was there the first capture of the war was made; supplies and reinforcements sent out from Boston by Gage to the retreating British under Pitcairn were taken by the farmers of Monotomy or West Cambridge, now called Arlington. The church communion service was stolen, but three years afterward found in a pawn shop in Boston, and still it is used in the church service. I well remember a recitation in history years ago. Then, we learned history "by heart." It was the story of the cause of the war and one child was reciting "word for word" the opinion of us held by England, who "believed that the Americans would be crushed in the struggle." As our school house was little more than a mile from Lexington Green and the British had marched by our door and tradition says that Paul Revere rode by there, too, we were a very patriotic class of little rebels. I know the class was full of enthusiasm for when the child said "the English believed the Americans would be squished in the struggle" not one of us knew what the master was laughing at, but gazed at him in wonder and indignation while the child defended herself, with flashing eyes, declaring that the book said they did think so, and longing but not daring to tell the master, who was new, that they tried to kill her mother's grandfather.

Of course such memories are with most of you. When we first came out here some of us New Englanders used to remark the little notice taken of the 19th of April and the 17th of June and probably other days of as marked interest were looked upon by you in the same way.

We all know that children are fond of stores that are real and true. "Is that a truly story?" they will often ask when most interested. If delegates from this society of the Daughters of the American Revolution would find it in their way to visit our schools on the national days and speak to the pupils upon the subject of the day, telling them that my great-great—or as many greats as would be necessary—grandfather took part in such a battle, or heard Paul Revere give the alarm as he rode through the night to Concord, or stood with Washington under the elm on the Cambridge Green, or went through the terrible winter of Valley Forge, or helped to throw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, or crossed the Delaware in the same boat with Washington, or was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and many other things, think you not that those events would be very strongly impressed?

Many of you have relics and valuable papers and books and manuscripts that, if the older pupils could see and read, would be of immense value to them. I have in mind the almost priceless original letters of the first statesmen of our republic, Washington, Adams, Hamilton and others that our Mrs. Goddard owns. If such things could be placed where students could see them on occasions, how much more real would some of our historical heroes be to them. We have no historical or antiquarian societies here as have some of our Eastern cities and towns where similar valuable relics are preserved and are a source of inspiration to every succeeding generation.

Neither have we a public library. Our teachers feel this sorely, and although this beautiful Coburn library has been most generously put at their service, it does not fill the place of a free public library. Books that the teachers may take home for a day or a week's use, books that the teachers may direct the children to read in connection with their history are needed by a live teacher. All educators know that an important feature of a child's education is that his study and reading shall be as well directed out of school as in school. So well is this understood in Massachusetts that there is a State library commission, which co-operates with the city and town libraries, and these with the schools in arranging and cataloguing their historical books to carry out the outlines or courses of study in the schools. While studying a certain subject in history the teacher knows by consulting the catalogue just where in the library the book and where in the book, the pupil may find the desired information, the best up to date and best suited to the grade of the pupil. I think that something of this is being done at the present time by Mr. Dana of the public library of Denver and in some of the large cities East. Until our teachers have something of this in our own city they cannot realize fully what they are losing in the way of help, and as there seems no present hope of such help they will take what they can get and be correspondingly thankful. Our school board is doing what it can, the teachers themselves and the pupils are doing all they can to fill the shelves in the small library of each of our school buildings with reference books. The Daughters of the American Revolution could help our teachers often by the loan of interesting historical literature.

Then there are pictures that are of great service to a teacher. It is not always the finest and most valuable in money that is the most useful. If this society would remember that old magazines and papers like Harper's Weekly containing valuable historical articles and pictures are useful to teachers perhaps they would send some of them to our schools. In our schools we have what is called supplementary reading matter. That is, the pupils even in the primary grades are not confined to one reader or set of readers. Think, Daughters of the American Revolution, how useful and valuable old magazines and papers might be as supplementary reading. Every national holiday, every patriot's birthday is noted by our public prints. Because you see these books and articles and pictures, read them and lay them aside, do not think it is so with all your townspeople; there are many homes where these things would be read with as much zest as by you, and our teachers have put, and could still put, many families in the way of good reading with these periodicals.

The name of your society would imply, at first thought, that its work had to do simply with our Revolutionary war history, but why not with modern and local history as well? Perhaps it does. Recently I heard someone say that there was no history out here; we have to make our own. To my mind there is much local history if we only knew it. Not until I had lived in Colorado some time did I realize how much and how interesting it was. Fremont's description of this Pike's Peak region 50 years ago, the mesas, the foothills, the springs at Manitou and our flora; Zebulon Pike's story in the first decade of our century, told so well at the last graduating exercises of Cutler Academy by ex-Governor Adams; these are living stories that are valuable and would be inspiring to our children. It should be the work of our schools and the Daughters of the American Revolution to do what the Sons of the Revolution have done in the East, viz: search out the spots about our own home here and within a hundred miles perhaps, mark these spots and get written accounts of the events which make them interesting if not yet noted. Right on our own mesa, I believe, a tragedy occurred that should go into a history of our city; to the north, south, east and west of us were bloody and blood-stirring events. Last spring some of us thought that history was being made quite fast enough. Many of these things are more like rumors than history and should be rescued from oblivion. In the years to come our teachers will go with their pupils on historical pilgrimages about their own State and tourists will come for historic spots as well as for scenic beauty and grandeur.

These hints as to the co-operation of this society and our teachers I feel are rather imperfect and crude and a teacher in the harness could have given you more and better ones. But I know if these or any of them ever bear fruit the teachers of our city and our school board will be appreciative of it.

In closing, may I venture to suggest that our teachers and students interested in history may not be shut out from listening to such papers as may from time to time be prepared by your society on subjects in their line of work.

SUSAN T. DUNBAR.

February 22, 1895.

(Read before the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Coburn Library Chapel, at the request of Mrs. Slocum, president of the society.)

A MODERN APOCRYPHA.

Culled From the Writings of the Smooth Face Philosopher by Chas. A. Crane.

A certain prophet sent from Heaven came to this city preaching and teaching concerning the kingdom of God.

And it came to pass that on the street a woman came to him and said: "Sir, my neighbor's husband is drunken and lieth in the gutter and she herself neglects her children."

And the prophet said: "Woman, the drunkard is a gentleman and the harlot is a lady beside the slanderer."

And a certain unbeliever said to the prophet: "There be many hypocrites in the church." And he answered him, saying: "Which is worse? They are false to truth while those art true to a lie." And the unbeliever cleared his throat and walked on.

And a very wise man sought out the prophet and said unto him: "I cannot become a Christian because of so much I cannot understand." And the prophet answered him nothing, but stood looking up at the sky, for it was night.

And the wise man waited a long time for an answer. And as they stood, a woman came running and laid hold upon the prophet's garment saying: "Come, and heal my daughter for she is sick and like to die."

But the prophet thrust her away, saying: "Let me alone for I must count the stars." And the woman cried the more, but the prophet answered her nothing, except, "I cannot go till I have counted the stars."

And the wise man said: "Sir, go with this poor woman if thou canst do her any good and count the stars at thy leisure. They will stay there."

And the prophet said: "It is well, woman, thy daughter is healed from this hour and she hath also healed the folly of this wise man."

And as the prophet was at prayer a great Reformer came unto him and said: "Come now, join in my movement and we shall reform the government." And the prophet made answer: "Leave me alone, for I must reform myself."

And a certain teacher came to him and said: "What shall be the fate of the heathen who have never heard the gospel?"

And he answered "The word of God was written for them that shall read it."

And a preacher with a sweet smile and a mouth like a keyhole approached him from afar and said: "There be some that do not teach the doctrines aright, for they do not discern clearly between justification, adoption, sanctification and the witness of the Spirit." And the prophet made answer: "Bring me a map of the soul."

And a certain man with a hurt head came, saying: "How can God allow a child whom he has created to be sent to eternal torment?" And the prophet led him up to the top of a high building and said unto him: "Cast thyself down, for doubtless the Father of Mercy, will not suffer thee to be destroyed."

But he would not. And the prophet said: "Neither will the Father interpose between the fool and his folly. He that goeth to dwell with the Devil is he that so chooseth."

And a certain young woman said unto him: "I pray thee give me indulgence that I may go to the ball for the best people in all our city attend there."

And the prophet answered and said: "If they did not attend thou mightest go."

And the people were offended at his doctrine and they arose and bellowed against him and they put their horns underneath him and hoisted him over the city walls. But he was unhurt of all their fury and returned anon.

BOLD ESCAPE.

"Jerry" Dunn Gave Leg Bail From the County Jail.

There was a jail break at the county jail yesterday and Dennis A. Dunn, sometimes called Jerry Dunn, is at large. The delivery was one of the coolest and most daring pieces of work shown in these parts in many a day. It occurred in this way. Thursday is the day of the week when the men take their baths and it came Dunn's turn about 10.

Jailor John Beal was at the courthouse with a prisoner and Mr. A. Cree was in charge. He took Dunn from the cage in the southwest section and put him in the bath room. The door from the bathroom into the lobby was not locked as the men are sometimes allowed to exercise in the corridor after bathing. The jailor went to another portion of the building and it seems that he no more than closed the door when Dunn left the bath rood and ran around to the south side of the building. Here he found an old broom and with this he hacked the plastering and cement loose from under one of the windows. A moment more and he had the bricks exposed. The bricks and plastering soon gave way under the pressure of his strong fingers and then one of them was taken out and laid aside. It was only the work of a minute to remove enough of them to make a place large enough for his body. The affair was watched by the other prisoners in the cage with breathless interest and they declared that it only took Dunn four minutes from the time he began work to make the hole. He had his clothes and hat on when he went into the bath room so bidding the others good bye away he went, letting himself drop to the ground. The street was full of people and he was seen to drop to the ground but those who have witnessed it either not realize what was happening or else did not have the gumption enough to give an alarm. Dunn calmly brushed the plastering from his clothes and walked away occasionally looking back to see if he was watched.

The alarm was not given until the customary 20 minutes were up for a bath when Mr. Cree went back to the cell. He telephoned the sheriff and very soon quite a number of men were out scouring the country. Messages were sent to Cripple Creek and men were started from that end to come this way as it was believed that he would make a break for Bull hill. In fact a number of people claimed that the runaway had been seen to take to the Bear creek road. Sheriff Bowers headed one party and a hound kept at the jail was started out. Last evening the men who started from Cripple Creek to come this way arrived in the city but had seen nothing of the escape. At a late hour last night nothing had been heard from any of the searchers from this end. Many are of the opinion that the prisoner has found a refuge in this city or Colorado City.

Dennis Dunn was one of the leaders in the Bull hill strike and after the deputies and militia got into Victor last June he took to the hills. He did not show up until sometime afterwards when he got drunk and fired several shots at Captain W. F. Dortenbach, one of the Pueblo multamen. He was then arrested and brought to jail. He was among those who could not get bail as the union there repudiated him. He was tried during the present term of the court on a charge of attempted murder and convicted. On Wednesday Judge Harris refused him a new trial and he would have been sentenced to-morrow. Dunn is a big powerful fellow and he did the finest piece of mining of his life yesterday.

L. E. STEVENSON

MAY BE THE DEMOCRATIC FREE SILVER CANDIDATE.

He is Still an Advocate of Free Coinage—How the Members of the Administration Family Have Gone Back on Their Records.

Washington, April 20.—Both sides profess to be entirely satisfied with the President's latest deliverance on silver. The sound money people have unquestionably secured what they wanted. There was never the hope, so well informed men declare, of inducing the President to visit Chicago and make a speech, but an invitation of that nature was decided upon as the best means of impressing him with the gravity of the situation. The letter was in the line of the original calculation, and now that it has been given to the public those instrumental in causing it to be written are more than gratified at the result of their labors. The next step will be to distribute it as widely and emphasize its real meaning as strongly as possible, and this is to be the work of all the President's supporters from Maine to Texas, and from New York to California. A battle has begun which is not expected to close until November, 1896.

The free coinage men are ready for action. The President, they declare, does not state the case too strongly for them. They will meet him on the line of his own choosing, and are even threatening to force the fighting on that line. Replying to the interpretation put upon his letter, which makes it prescribe the nature and test of Democracy on the money question, they point to the unrepresentative character of the members of the President's official family as it relates to the people from whom they come. Judge Gresham is classed as an Illinois man, and the Democracy of his State is so much in favor of silver that a convention has been called to give the feeling early formal expression.

Mr. Carlisle turns his eyes toward "the old Kentucky home" and sees the silverites mustering in overpowering numbers under the leadership of Senator Blackburn. The Democratic State convention, it is asserted, will undoubtedly adopt a free silver platform.

Mr. Herbert is powerless in Alabama as opposed to Senators Morgan and Pugh, both of whom are aggressively for free coinage.

Georgia threatens Mr. Smith with 50,000 majority for free coinage at the first opportunity.

Mr. Morton, by giving out a letter received from a personal friend on the subject, concedes Nebraska to the silver cause by 50,000.

The new Postmaster General hails from a State where the Democracy has always stood by the white metal, and as for Mr. Olney, the free silver men refuse to consider him in the equation. Massachusetts is not, and cannot be made, a factor in any Democratic calculation on national issues.

So that, according to this summary, and as the silver men declare, not only is the President not in line himself with his party on the money question, but he is supported at the council table by men who, at his instance, or for other reasons, have abandoned their right to speak for the people from whom they were selected.

In such circumstances what right, the silver men ask, has the President to undertake to define Democracy, or to speak for it in any national sense? He may speak for the New York Democracy, which he truly represents, and for the Democracy of the Democratic States of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, but there his authority ends. In all the rest of the Democratic territory free silver sentiment controls, and, the free silver men declare, will continue to control. The prediction is made that the President's letter will have no effect in any of the Democratic strongholds. The issue is already made up and thoroughly understood, and not all of the members of the Cabinet, speaking from the stump, or through the newspapers, could hope to stem the rising silver tide in the sections where they live.

A very interesting point developed by the President's entrance into the fight relates to the Vice-President's position. The Illinois movement for silver is not distinctly the work of Mr. Stevenson's friends, nor were his Presidential fortunes in evidence at the time the convention was called. His friends assisted, however, and this was suggested as a reason why the President might hesitate even to write a letter in the premises. It was thought that Mr. Cleveland might await another opportunity, which could easily be provided, to help along his own side of the question. But he has responded promptly, regardless of the effect on his yokemate's boom, and now interest attaches to what Mr. Stevenson will do. Illinois is the chosen battle ground. A winning for silver there means a winning all along the line. A setback for silver there means a setback for silver all along the line. Is Mr. Stevenson the national hope of the free coinage men? And, if he is, will not they demand that he put his shoulder to the wheel at home, even with the President pushing against him? And will Mr. Stevenson do this? Can he afford to hold aloof? Senator Palmer and Colonel Morrison are helping the President, and if silver is beaten Colonel Morrison may greatly benefit by the result. But if silver wins, with the President in the fight against it, and Mr. Stevenson for it, will not that one triumph inevitably make Mr. Stevenson the candidate of the Democracy for the Presidency?

Mr. Stevenson's present views as to silver are gathered more from his utterances while he was in Congress, now some 12 years ago, than from any recent expression. He was at that time an advocate of free coinage, and acted with the free coinage men. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Herbert were in the same company. But Mr. Stevenson, it is asserted, has never changed his views. He stands now where he stood then, and, the silver men believe, would, if elected President, sign a free coinage bill if the Congress should lay one before him.

The story recently printed that Mr. Stevenson would spend the summer in Europe is now denied. He will remain at home, and so will be close at hand in case his supporters should decide to call upon him for action or suggestion at any time. Mr. Stevenson is too old a player to get so far from base while the ball is passing from hand to hand at so lively a rate.

The Coburn Library.

The valuable theological library of the late Dr. John P. Coyle of Denver, which was purchased by the members of the First Congregational church of Denver, and presented by them to the Coburn library, has been received by the library. The following are some of the most valuable volumes: "Keim's "Life of Jesus of Nazareth", (6 vol.); Strauss's "New Life of Jesus," (2 vol.); Renan's "Life of Jesus"; Weiss's "Life of Christ"; (3 vol.); Stalker's "Life of Christ"; Farrar's "Life of Christ", (2 vol.); Geikie's "Life and Words of Christ;" Wendt's "The Teaching of Jesus," (2 vol.) Reuss's "History of the New Testament," (2 vol.); Meyer's "Commentary on the New Testament," (6 vol.); Delitzch's "New Commentary on Genesis," (2 vol.); Horton's Revelation of the Bible"; Schultz's "Old Testament Theology", (2 vol.); Dorner's "System of Christian Ethics"; Mortenser's "Christian Ethics", (3 vol.); Leonett's "Kings of Capital and Knights of Labor"; Shields's "The Final Philosophy," Works of Josephus, (4 vol.); The Koran, "Confessions of St. Augustine"; Works of Edwards, (4 vol.); etc; etc.

In adition to the above gifts from friends in Denver, the library has received from Dr. R. S. Warren of this city a most interesting collection of 86 volumes on chess.

Picnics and Hippodromes.

A dispatch relates that there is a strong feeling of resentment in the city of Memphis against the people of St. Louis because the latter made arrangements for the holding of an inter-state drill this season after Memphis had already announced one there. This would seem to us, in our town, a small matter to worry over, and yet so bitter is the hostility in Memphis that the brigadier general of Tennessee has ordered that no troops shall go to St. Louis to drill there, either this year or any other year. From this matter we can understand how great value the people of those cities place on any means of making a show and attracting excursions of sight seers to visit their entertainments and their places of business.

We have often been struck with the lavish contributions readily obtained in Denver when any hippodrome was announced. The business men of that city keep up a round of picnics through the season, and all sorts of ingenious devices are resorted to, from Herculaneum fire works to a national convention of school teachers.

The secret of it is not found so much in State patriotism or State pride, although the Denver people have plenty of this, but in the fact that it pays. It is one of their chief sources of revenue. When business grows slack and returns from general enterprise are unsatisfactory they turn in and appoint committees for a horse race or a spectacular show of some kind, and easily draw a great crowd of people either from the towns of the State or from the east. To the main show is added the attractiveness of a city whose people have appreciated the value of trees in the streets, blue-grass in the yards, artesian wells and good sidewalks. The main show brings the crowds and these things do the rest.

Colorado Springs draws a steady income from people who come there on a tour, even without the hippodromes and conventions.—(Chieftain.

The Tall Sycamore Out of Line.

A yearning cry goes up from the west for the tall Sycamore of the Wabash, whose torrent of bibble-babble is for some mysterious reason momentarily stilled. I can inform the yearners that Daniel is taking a rest to find out where he stands. It has ten or twelve years since he knew. His speech travels so much faster than his brain that he talks all over and around every side of a question while thinking of one small point. I have seen his washtub head rise majestically in the Senate and heard men of all parties ask each other: "Which side is Voorhees on?" After listening to the downpour of declaration one will say: "Dan's on the side of the committee." When the inundation comes the same one will exclaim: "Dan's against the committee." After the deluge, with the ark safe on Ararat, the same one grumbles wearily: "I'll be darned if I know where he is, and I don't believe he knows himself." He keeps his constituents guessing, and can swear to them at any time that he is on their side or any other, and prove it, too. Daniel has come to judgment. He can never be President, and the thought sickens him. He would forever close the floodgates of his eloquence and be remembered only as the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash.—(N. Y. Press.

The Sound Money Letter From the White House.

The first impression you get when you read a letter or a speech or an essay of the Hon. Grover Cleveland's, upon any subject whatsoever, is the sense of having read precisely the same thing before. The second sensation is usually that tired feeling.

We suppose that this is invariably the effect of Mr. Cleveland's rhetoric upon intelligent minds. It is not always avowed, however, with the same candor. The sincere admirers of Mr. Cleveland's character and political achievements have taught themselves to think and say: This may be pretty poor stuff, pompous and platitudinous and apparently egotistical, if you judge it by ordinary standards. But it must not be judged by ordinary standards. Every labored sentence, every crudely expressed idea, derives weight and importance from the massive personality that is behind it.

Mr. Cleveland's letter to the Chicago business men is made up of the same phrases, and constituted according to exactly the same formulas, as have been used by him in previous utterances respecting civil service reform, tariff reform, and a variety of other subjects. The limited stock of words in Mr. Cleveland's vocabulary fall naturally into arrangements more or less familiar to everybody. The only difference is in the subject. Those who are curious in such matters, can amuse themselves for a quarter of an hour by experimenting upon the letter to see how few words need to be changed in the entire document in order to make it apply to tariff reform instead of to sound money. Anybody who tries this pleasant little diversion will be surprised at the comparatively insignificant number of words and phrases, which have to be altered in order to transform the trumpet call for sound money into the old bugle blast for tariff reform.—(New York Sun.

The members of the Keeley League will give a dance on Friday evening the 26th inst., at the Keeley club rooms. One large room will be devoted to the dancing, and another for ice cream, coffee and cake, which will be served during the evening. The admission will be 50 cents for gentlemen and 25 cents for ladies.

Dr. Beverly Tucker left last evening for a trip to the East and will be away for some time. The trip is taken for the benefit of his health, which required a change of altitude.

SKIN DISEASES

Covering Entire Body with White Scales. Suffering Fearful. Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scales fell continually from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and become red and very hot, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

Everything about these wonderful skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies, inspires confidence. They afford instant relief and speedy cure of the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, scaly, skin and scalp diseases. They cleanse the blood and skin of every eruption, impurity and disease, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"PIMPLES, Blackheads, red and oily skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

STOPS THE PAIN.

Backache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Wheras, Richard Coleman, late of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did, by his certain deed of trust dated the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1890, and duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, in said State on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1891, in book 124, at page 269, of the records of said county, convey to A. L. Lawton as trustee certain real estate and premises situated in the said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot number five (5), in block number nine (9), in Hillside addition to the city o Colorado Springs; which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of one certain promissory note of even date with said trust deed made by Richard Coleman to Emily H. Lawton for the principal sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, payable two years from date with interest thereon from date of said note until paid at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum.

Whereas, Said trust deed provides among other things, that in case of default of payment of said note, or any part thereof, or interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note or default in the payment of the taxes due on said premises, then it shall and may be lawful for the said A. L. Lawton as trustee, to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part, said Richard Coleman, his heirs or assigns therein, at public auction at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, 30 days notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance, including the reasonable fees and commissions of said party of the second part, and all other expenses of this trust, including all moneys advanced for insurance, taxes and other liens or assessments, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said note and the same is long since due and payable, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of a portion of the interest on said note, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of taxes on said property, and

Whereas, The time of payment of said principal note, and a portion of the interest thereon has passed and said note and interest thereon are now over due and unpaid, and

Whereas, The said Richard Coleman is now deceased, and

Whereas, An order of the County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, has been made and entered in the matter of the estate of said Richard Coleman deceased, authorizing said trustee to foreclose said deed of trust in pursuance of the provisions thereof;

Now therefore, I, A. L. Lawton, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said trust deed, will, on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1895, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and State of Colorado, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day sell the said premises to-wit: Lot number five (5), in block number nine (9), in Hillside addition to the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado; and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Richard Coleman deceased, his heirs and assigns therein at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said promissory note and the interest thereon to the date of sale and taxes together with the cost and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated, Colorado Springs, Colo., this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1895.

A. L. LAWTON,
Trustee.

J. E. M'INTYRE,
Attorney for Beneficiary.

First insertion March 28, 1895.
Last insertion April 25, 1895.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS

Between Colorado Springs and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Jacksonville, Fla., or almost any other point, via the Great Rock Island route.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®.COM

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DISTRICT COURT.

Another Bull Hill Case on in the First Division.

Another of the Bull hill cases is now on trial in the First division of the District court and will occupy that court for several days. The trial was begun yesterday of Otto Zoller, Jackson Rhines and William Bell on a charge of abduction. They are accused of having taken A. J. Bryson and Louis Lambert from their homes on June 1 last and asking them to Bull hill where they were forcibly detained for two hours at a shaft house.

The same array of counsel will combat these cases as appeared for Dynamite Shorty, as follows: T. M. Patterson of Denver, J. R. Crowell and L. W. Cunningham of this city for the defense and Mr. Blackmer and Frank Goudy prosecuting.

Yesterday was spent in securing a jury Mr. Patterson not being present. He will be here this morning as will the witnesses from Cripple Creek. After the jury was selected last night court adjourned until this morning. The jury selected is as follows: H. W. Taggart, James Worley, D. M. Goshen, F. E. Van Dusen, S. W. McCutchen, W. F. Mitchell, J. D. Turner, A. S. Vorhes, Carl Jacobson, Arthur Hutchison, H. H. Jones and H. C. Lucas.

An extra panel of 47 jurors was drawn. Wm. Bell, one of the defendants, is the marshal of Victor.

Second Division.

In the second division yesterday the jury in the case of Erickson vs. The City of Colorado Springs, the jury brought in a verdict of $1,120 damages for the plaintiff. This was another of the suits growing out of the building of the Huerfano street viaduct.

In the afternoon the trial of an adverse suit was begun entitled Hughes, et al., vs. McRay, et al., being the adverse of the Agnes No. 1 against the Rex. B. F. and W. S. Montgomery are for the plaintiffs and Colonel Rhett and Sam. P. Dale of Cripple Creek for the defendants.

Pike's Peak Roadsters' Dance.

The bicycle folks got down off their wheels last night and moved their pedals in time to dance music. It was the occasion of the first annual ball of the Pike's Peak Roadsters, which was given in Durkee hall. It was a very enjoyable occasion and a big crowd danced until a late hour. There were about 75 couples in the grand march. The hall had been most tastefully trimmed with bicycles which hung from the ceiling decorated with ribbons. All the leading dealers had wheels represented. In one corner stood the 'Eiffel Tower,' which had attracted so much attention during the day. The Barnes orchestra furnished the music for the evening, and Charles Berrey was the prompter. During the evening ices and lemonade were served. The committees in charge were as follows:

Arrangements—James H. Long, John A. Duncan, Frank F. Smith, E. M. Wallace.

Reception—A. S. Blake, F. E. Stratton, Chas. E. Taylor, H. Tamm, Clyde L. Sargent, L. A. Pease.

Floor—S. M. Duncan, Albert Wyatt, Geo. W. Woodward, H. E. McMahan, Alfred Peats Charles D. Wilson.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Yesterday Officers Gathright and Atkinson arrested a man from a Union Pacific train who is wanted in Denver for a crime. His name is J. Kourtz, and he is said to be a pretty smooth man in his line. The reason of his arrest was that he was walking with a woman on the streets of Denver when she was arrested and she turned over to him a handful of money and jewelry for safe keeping. He refused to give it up on demand and tried to skip out and she got out a warrant for his arrest. An officer came after him from Denver last evening.

President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island who is now in the city said yesterday in speaking of the condition of the country that he did not look for much improvement in business circles until the result of the coming crops is known. If the crops are favorable he looks for improvement. Mr. Cable expects to see a good deal of travel towards the West this summer but that also, he thinks, will depend upon the crops as a majority of the travel in the West is among people living west of the Mississippi and in the last few years they have not had very much money to travel with or do anything else.

For every variety and phase of the many diseases which attack the air-passages of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will be found a specific. Its anodyne and expectorant qualities are promptly realized, and it is always ready for use.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation; 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

The autograph letters testifying to cures made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are kept on file at the J. C. Ayer company's office, Lowell, Mass. They are from all over the world and are cheerfully shown to anyone desirous of seeing them.

Cleveland's Letter.

In his letter to his friends in Chicago upon the currency question President Cleveland makes a plea for what he calls "sound money," although nobody that we know of, throughout the length and breadth of this broad land, is making any demand for unsound money. The President is clear that we can be prosperous and happy only so long as it can be said of the public treasury that "its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied and the soundness of its money unquestioned;" and we fully agree with him. But is the solvency of the treasury unsuspected when the Secretary cannot retain gold by his own independent action? Is the soundness of its money unquestioned when every gold man in the country denounces the silver coinage as fraudulent? Is its honor unsullied when the credit of the government can be maintained only by paying English bankers millions of dollars for protection during part of one year? It is to such unsafe, shameful, and perilous conclusions that this President who talks about the honor of the country and the dangers of unsound money has brought us by his persistent adherence to gold monometallism. Men may speculate as they please about the possibility or impossibility of the successful operation of the double standard; but the results of the prolonged operation of the single gold standard are no longer debateable. The system has been tried experimentally; it is even now at work; and what the consequences are may be read by the wayfaring man though a fool, in the impoverishment of the farmers, in the prostration of business, in the severe contraction of the currency, in the enhancement of all debt, and finally in the humiliation of the nation as a suppliant for the favor of European bankers. We stand upon our legs solely because they permit us to stand, and we recompense them by giving them leave to filch our substance from us. To this disgraceful position we have come by following right along the line which the President of the United States still insists is the only line of safety.—(The Manufacturer.

Bittersweet.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of W. K. Vanderbilt, was quietly married the other day in London to Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont. Her happiness is not unalloyed. She can never be presented at court, and to be presented at court is the entree to London society.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Not Language for the Typewriter.

The report that President Cleveland is learning to use the typewriter is scarcely credible. Only a very expert operator with a mind of great vigor and a tenacious memory can use a typewriter to advantage in writing the kind of words and sentences Mr. Cleveland indulges in. In the case of words above a certain length—say, longer than three inches—it is best to use a pen, so that the writer can have the structure constantly before his eyes and can add story to story without having to turn back and see how far he has got. In writing such words on the machine it is necessary that the mind of operator should carry the long series of syllables in their proper order from the time the word is begun until it is finished. He forgets whether the "e-r" he has just made is the "er" of the seventh syllable or the "er" that should come in four bars after that.

An exceptionally clear-minded operator of good memory could of course master it, just as Historian Prescott got so that he could carry forty pages of letter in his mind and go over it without missing a word. But the feat is almost too arduous for one of Mr. Cleveland's age to undertake.—(Chicago News.

The seed and implement dealers of the city state there is to be more cultivation of the land in this vicinity this year than ever before, judging from the amount of sales. Last year the ranches had good crops and more people are encouraged to do farming than ever before.

AYER'S
THE ONLY
Sarsaparilla
ADMITTED
READ RULE XV.
"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."
Why was Ayer's Sarsaparilla admitted? Because it is not a patent medicine, not a nostrum, nor a secret preparation, not dangerous, not an experiment, and because it is all that a family medicine should be.
At the
WORLD'S FAIR
Chicago, 1893.
Why not get the Best?

STRAYED.

One light bay horse, white fore legs, white face, weighs about 1150. Good reward will be paid for his return to 915 North Corona street, Colorado Springs.

LOST.

LOST—Bay mare, 14 hands high, weighs 900 lbs, branded A on right shoulder, left hind foot white. Reward for her return to 113 West Vermijo.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Stewart Armstrong, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1890, in book 112, at page 79, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot numbered two (2) in block numbered three (3), Ivywild, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $2.10 and nine for the sum of $7.50 each, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company, respectively on Sept. 1, 1890, and on March 1, and September 1, in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and on March 1, 1895, and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of three of said notes of $7.50 each due respectively on March 1 and September 1, 1894, and on March 1, 1895, and which have not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but are still due and unpaid, and,

Whereas, Kirke H. Field the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and,

Whereas, The holder of the said three notes of $7.50 each has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said notes according to the terms of said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 20th day of May, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Stewart Armstrong, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 12th day of April, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust.

Date of first publication April 18, 1895.
Date of last publication May 16, 1895.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

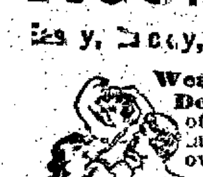
Estate of Elizabeth M. Gay, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Elizabeth M. Gay, late of the County of Essex in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the May term, 1895, on the last Monday in May next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 16th day of April, A. D. 1895.

FREDERICK E. GAY,
Administrator with the will annnexed.

First publication April 18, 1895.
Last publication May 16, 1895.

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The best route East is via the Colorado Short Line of the Missouri Pacific railway, enabling the traveler to make the journey to New York city and the Atlantic seaboard with but one change of cars, and that in the new Grand Union station at St. Louis. All Missouri Pacific trains are equipped with the famous Pintsch gas light, and heated with steam (no danger of fire); also the Pullman buffet sleeping cars and reclining chair cars (seats free) in service on the Missouri Pacific railway, are of the very finest constructed, combining all the most highly prized conveniences and essentials of modern railway service, which afford passengers refined luxury, refreshment and ease. Be sure your ticket reads via the Missouri Pacific railway, the Government Fast Mail route.

DENVER AND RETURN, TWO DOLLARS AND NINETY CENTS.

The Santa Fe route will sell tickets to Denver and return April 29 and 30, at $2.90; return limit May 3. Less than half the regular rate. Good on all regular trains.

Remember the best route East is via the Colorado Short Line of the Missouri Pacific railway, (the Government Fast Mail route); quick time; only one change of cars (and that in the new Grand Union station at St. Louis) between Colorado and the Atlantic seaboard. Elegant train equipment; Pullman buffet sleepers, and free reclining chair cars. All trains heated with steam, and equipped with the famous Pintsch gas light. Be sure that your ticket reads via the Missouri Pacific railway, the Government Fast Mail route.

Quick time, splendid service, Colorado to Kansas City, St. Louis, and New York, via the Missouri Pacific route.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, George W. Sharrock and Esther Sharrock, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, did, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1888, by their certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of the county of El Paso, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1888, in book 96, on page 525, of the records of said county, convey unto A. L. Lawton, as trustee, certain real estate situate in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The northeast quarter (ne 1-4) of the southeast quarter (se 1-4), the south half (s 1-2) of the northeast quarter (ne 1-4), and the northwest quarter (nw 1-4) of the northeast quarter (ne 1-4) of section thirty-one (31), township twelve (12), range sixty-eight (68) west, county and State aforesaid, except a strip of land one hundred (100) feet wide through said premises granted to the Midland railroad for right of way.

Which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of their one certain promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., one year after date thereof, for the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from date until paid.

Whereas, The said deed of trust provides that in case of default of the payment of said note or any part thereof according to its tenor and effect, then the said trustee may sell the said premises at any time thereafter upon giving notice by an advertisement published for four weeks in any newspaper then published in said county of El Paso, that he will sell the premises herein conveyed at public auction at a day and hour to be by him fixed, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, for cash to the best and highest bidder; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of all of the principal of said note and of the interest thereon from the 9th day of April, A. D. 1894, and

Whereas, The said George W. Sharrock departed this life on or about the first day of October, A. D. 1891, and the County Court of said El Paso county, has had charge of the estate of the said George W. Sharrock since his said decease; and

Whereas, The said promissory note with interest then due was on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1895, proved and allowed by the said County Court of El Paso county, as a claim against the estate of the said George W. Sharrock for the purpose of foreclosing this said deed of trust and paying said claim, the note and interest above mentioned, by sale of the premises above described, and

Whereas, More than one year has elapsed since the date of the decease of the said George W. Sharrock,

Now, therefore, I, A. L. Lawton trustee as aforesaid, at the request of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., the legal holder of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority and power in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust; and in pursuance to the provisions thereof, will on Monday, the 20th day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of County Clerk's office, in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying the said note and the interest thereon as well as the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated, March 28, 1895.

A. L. LAWTON, Trustee.

First insertion March 28, 1895.
Last insertion April 25, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of six hundred dollars ($600.00), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Victor Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling company, defendant, in favor of Thomas L. Darby, plaintiff, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said defendant I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The Victor Consolidated and the Victor Consolidated No. 2 lode mining claims, Mineral Survey No. 8747, the location certificates whereof are recorded in book 8, at pages 168 and 191 respectively of the records of location certificates in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, Colorado; also the Calhoun and the Calhoun No. 4 lode mining claims, Mineral Survey No. 8785, and the Calhoun No. 2 lode mining claim, Mineral Survey No. 8871, the location certificates whereof are recorded in book 8 at page 166, and book 9 at page 27, respectively, of the records of location certificates in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, Colorado; all of said property being situate in the Cripple Creek Mining district, county of El Paso and State of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 26th day of April, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front (east) door of the courthouse in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 27th day of March, 1895. M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys.

Date of first publication, April 4, 1895.
Date of last publication, April 25, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine and 25-100 dollars, ($189.25), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Wm. Roach in favor of T. R. Countryman, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Wm. Roach, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Seven-eighths (7/8) of the "Bland" lode mining claim and the "Bland No. 2" lode mining claim, being sur. No. 8432, also one-half of the Cariboo lode mining claim and 5-24 of the "Annie Rooney" lode mining claim, being sur. No. 9036, all of said claims being situate in the Cripple Creek mining district, county of El Paso, and State of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Wm. Roach, in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 10th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 13th day of April, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

H. A. DAY, Attorney.

Date of first publication April 18, 1895.
Date of last publication May 9, 1895.

Castings!
WIRE AND IRON FENCES
And a general line of plain and ornamental Iron Work.
Machine, Boiler and General Repair Works.
Belting, Shafting, Hangers, Boilers, Engines.
18-22 W. Huerfano St.
HASSELL-TALCOTT CO.

At Colorado Springs!
TUESDAY, MAY 8.
COMING IN ALL ITS ENTIRETY:
[illegible]
And Paris Hippodrome.
Triple Circus, Great Elevated Stages, Double Menagerie, Spectacular Pageant and Grand Aggregation of New Sensational Features.

Plato, the Strongest Man on Earth.
JUPITER, the most majestic Royal Bengal Tiger ever in captivity.
The only Riding Tiger in the Universe.
Actually performing equestrian feats beyond conception, on the back of a flying thoroughbred, while enclosed in an iron cage that circles the ring. To be seen only with these great shows.
$1,000,000 SCHOOL OF EDUCATED SEA LIONS.
No other show possesses such a feature.
The Greatest Bareback Riders that the World has ever Produced.
The Only Flock of Giant African Ostriches.
The Largest Birds on Earth and the Only Show Possessing such a Feature.
Big Shows Combined
The Best Performing Elephants
Sea Lions, Leopards and Baby Camels
40 Great Circus Acts.
5 Great Bands in Street Parade
Courtly Knights and Dames
A Droqe of Manster Camels
Zebras, Bears and Baby Moneys
20 Great Leapers.
Richly Carqed & Glided Tableau Wagons
Myriad Cages, Dens and Lairs
Two Menageries of Wild Beasts.
CHEAP EXCURSION RATES
Every Railroad Gives Low Rates to this Big Show.
At 10 a. m. a Glorious, Grand Holiday Free Street Parade.
ONE DAY ONLY, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
Doors Open at 1 and 7 P. M.
This will positively be the only Circus that will visit this section this year.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Children under 9 Years of Age 25 Cents.

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Gravel Roofing.
Estimates Furnished.
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DENVER, COLO.

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Mineral Patents, Adverses, and all Land Office business. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.
109 E. Huerfano St. - Colorado Springs

NOTICE OF ANNUAL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the legal voters of School district No. 11, in the county of El Paso, will be held at the High School, Platte avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo., on the first Monday of May (May 6), 1895, for the purpose of electing one director as follows:

One Director for five years (full term).

All persons intending to become candidates for the office are required to file a written notice at least eight days before the date of the annual election. Notices must be filed with the secretary of the School Board, room 6, High School, not later than 5 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, April 27, 1895.

The ballot boxes will be opened at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and closed at the hour of 6 p. m., and at 8 o'clock p. m. the meeting will be organized for the transaction of any other business pertaining to school interests that may be legally brought before it.

JOHN N. GREEN,
Secretary School District No. 11, El Paso County, Colo.

First notice published April 4, 1895.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

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